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THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 11TH AUGUST.

A NEW PROPHET has appeared in the person of "Professor Grimmer." This gentleman, as we read in the *Echo*, has come to the conclusion that astrology is a true science and that he is its true prophet. He says that the perihelia of the four great planets, Jupiter, Uranus, Neptune, and Saturn, will be coincident in 1880. Three of these planets being "malifices," and Jupiter, although a "benefit," apparently sulky for the moment, or unable to follow the naturally amiable dictates of a good disposition, the consequences to the unfortunate inhabitants of the earth will be dreadful. "From 1880 to 1887 will be one universal carnival of death." Asia will be depopulated, Europe nearly so, America will lose fifteen millions people. Besides plague, we are to have storms and tidal waves, mountains are to "toss heads through the choicest valleys," navigators will be lost by thousands owing to the "capricious deflexure of the magnetic needle," and islands will appear and disappear in mid ocean with the celerity of a clown in a pantomime. All the beasts, birds, and fishes will be diseased; famine and civil strife will destroy most of the few human beings left alive by plague; and finally, "two years of fire"—from 1885 to 1887—will rage with fury in every part of the globe. In 1887 the "Star of Bethlehem" will "reappear in Cassiope's Chair," the immediate results being universal war and portentous floods and shipwrecks. North America is again to be involved in civil war, unless a "Napoleon arises to quell it; but during these terrible days the Pacific States will be a veritable Paradise of Peace compared to the hellish strife that will be raging throughout the world." The few people that may manage to survive till 1887 have, however, reason to be thankful. Purged by fire the earth will yield twice as much as formerly, and the average duration of human life will be sixty-six years instead of thirty-three years as at present, the reason being "the healthy electricity or magnetism that will surround the globe." Very few, however, are the lines Professor Grimmer can devote to the good tidings of what is to come after 1887. His congenial mission is to curse, and he hastens to dwell with eagerness on the drought which is to afflict seven-tenths of the world, on the "oceans of flaming hydrogen gases" to be discharged by the sun, and the tremendous showers of meteors which are to fall on the earth and remain in an incandescent state for hours. What a prospect before the world! Wah! Wah!!

WE TAKE the following from the *Spiritualist* of July 4;

Apparitions of dying persons are frequently seen at the death moment by friends at a distance, who also not uncommonly receive death warnings by dreams, visions, or impressions. Is the following a case of the kind? It is given in *The World* of this week:—

"A week or two ago a young gentleman, whose friends live near Chislehurst, arrived from the Cape. It was intimated to the Empress that if she cared to see him he would wait upon her. She was delighted, and listened with rapt attention to all he had to tell. When he described the assegai used by all the Kaffir and Zulu tribes she expressed a wish to see one. They were in the hall, and were forthwith produced. The Empress all but fainted at the sight of them, and then burst into a flood of tears. 'Do not think me weak,' she said; 'but until I saw these terrible weapons I never realised the danger my son ran.' At that very moment he had been killed by assegai wounds seventeen in number."

Mr. W. EGLINTON, of 32, Fopstone-road, Earl's-court, Kensington, London, announces through the *Spiritualist* his desire to visit India next November, if, at least, his travelling expenses both ways be guaranteed him. The offer of the European engagements between London and Brindisi might lighten the outlay otherwise necessary. He says that he wishes Spiritualists in India to write and tell him for how many sittings they would each engage him, and how much they would each contribute towards his travelling expenses. We commend this notice to Indian spiritualists.

A LONDON PAPER calls attention to an interesting body of figures collected by an eminent French statist on the subject of suicide prevalent in different countries. It appears that the Danes through a series of years exhibited the largest average of self-slaughter; while their neighbours of Norway,

breathing a kindred climate, are only seventh on the list. The second place is held, as has generally been the case, by France, in which the totals of such deaths fall short of 5,000 annually—one-half due to hanging, one-fourth to drowning; but among women, in a majority of instances, through inhaling the fumes of charcoal. Returning to the order of nationalities, the Swiss, curiously enough, rank next to the French, and, after them, the people of Baden, the Prussian, and the Austrians in succession. These last are followed by the Belgians, after whom come the English. The crime is a rare one in Spain, and not a common one in Italy; but the country in which it is most rare is Ireland.

THE READER doubtless remembers the case of the Special Correspondent of the *Standard* with the Afghan Force. The following conversation took place in the House of Commons regarding his case:

Mr. E. Stanhope, in replying to a question by Major O'Brien, read a letter from General Roberts, stating that when he dismissed Mr. Macpherson, the *Standard* correspondent, from his camp, he gave him to understand that in the interests of the *Standard*, he would appoint some officer in his force to carry on the duties of correspondent until an accredited successor should arrive. (Laughter.) Captain Pretymann, his aide-de-camp, was selected, because at the time of the assault on the Peiwar Kotul, when Mr. Macpherson was on the sick list, he had requested Captain Pretymann to write a telegram and letters describing the action of Dec. 2. These and other letters had appeared in the *Standard* under the heading "From our Special Correspondent," and Mr. Boyle, *Standard* correspondent with the Kandahar column, had in the previous October requested Captain Pretymann to write any military letters descriptive of the operations of the Kurram column. He (General Roberts) naturally came to the conclusion that Captain Pretymann was the officer especially designated by circumstances to fulfil the duties of correspondent of the *Standard* during the interim; but on Mr. Macpherson signifying his wish that Captain Woodthorpe should take as his duties he asked that officer to act, and he did not until relieved shortly afterwards by order of the Commander-in-Chief. The military correspondents of other London papers did not belong to the headquarters staff of the Kurram column.

Mr. O'Brien subsequently rose and said that the Under-Secretary for India had stated that he had received a despatch from the general officer commanding in Afghanistan, giving an account of a controversy or correspondence which had occurred between himself and the correspondent of a London daily paper, and stating that he had appointed as correspondent of a London daily paper an officer on full pay on his own staff. He further announced that another officer in Candahar was appointed as correspondent, and he also seemed to entertain the proposition that another officer should be appointed. Out of these facts arose a question which he wished to address to the Secretary for War as to whether this was consistent with discipline, and whether there was not a positive order prohibiting officers on full pay from acting as correspondents for the daily papers. Secondly, he wished to ask whether these officers were relieved from their ordinary duty and whether there was such a redundancy of officers as to allow of some of them being appointed to act as correspondents for London daily papers.

Colonel Stanley asked for notice to be given of the question because officers serving in India were in some cases entirely under the Indian Government, and he would hardly like to answer without communicating with the India Office.

TUESDAY, 12TH AUGUST.

WE HAVE received the following from the Press Commissioner:

The Army Sanitary Commissioner has recently written an exhaustive and interesting memorandum on the Report of Sanitary Commissioner for Madras for 1877. The most important part of this valuable and interesting report by Mr. Cornish is that which relates to the Famines of 1876-77 in the Madras Presidency, and the greater portion of the Sanitary Commissioner's memorandum is directed to this subject and to a careful analysis of several questions relating to the famine as affecting the health of the general population. From these documents it is gathered that the impression generally prevailing that the preservation of life by Government measures of relief in Indian famines is entirely a question of money, is erroneous. The conclusions drawn by the Sanitary Commission from Mr. Cornish's report appear to be, first, that the same atmospheric conditions which produce scarcity of food, produce also epidemic diseases; secondly, that larger proportion of the mortality of a famine season is due to epidemic diseases than to absolute deficiency of food, that though their destructiveness is increased by the people being from want less able to withstand them; thirdly, that at a point in the process of chronic starvation when nutriment can no longer save life is often reached before the people can obtain, or will seek relief at a distance from their homes. If these conclusions are correct it is evident that no efforts of Government wholly directed to supply food, or the means of procuring it can in times of famine prevent extraordinary mortality, and that such efforts form only a portion of the means by which famines must be combated. In concluding its memorandum the Sanitary Commission expresses its entire concurrence in the estimate formed by the Madras Government "as to the value of Mr. Cornish's work, and also of the scientific inquiries of Surgeon Major Porter and Dr. D. Cunningham into famine pathology and diseases. All the officers engaged on the subject appear to have done their best to save life, and the general result of the whole experience has been to place the natural

history of famine in a much clearer light than has hitherto been thrown on it and to show the direction in which practical steps should be taken to avert similar calamities as far as may be within human power to cope with them." A large number of copies of the Sanitary Commission's report has been sent out for circulation in India.

The Secretary of State in replying to a despatch from the Government of India of 15th May last, regarding the employment of natives of India in the Geological Survey expresses his satisfaction that the experiment even in its present tentative shape has not been wholly unaccompanied with success of the four apprentices originally engaged in accordance with the scheme sanctioned by the Duke of Argyll in 1872, two are reported to have earned a character for steadiness and have made fair progress in the less advanced stages of Geology. These young men have been promoted to the rank of Sub-Assistants, their further promotion being made dependent on their mastering a knowledge of Geology proper, in which they are at present deficient. Lord Craubrook again refers to the high importance attached by Her Majesty's Government to the employment consistently with reasons of state policy, of duly qualified Natives of India in the various grades and branches of the Government; and expresses a hope that, when the financial affairs admit of it, it may be found possible to establish lectures and a system of examinations at some of the Indian Universities which would have the effect of eliciting and encouraging any marked aptitude on the part of educated natives for geological investigation.

The attention of the Board of Trade has been called to certain cases of gross ill-treatment of Lascar crews serving on board British vessels trading between India and the United Kingdom and others in which the provisions contained in the articles of agreement relating to food, clothing, &c., have been entirely ignored by the Masters.

With a view to checking such practices, and to reducing as far as possible the chances of the offenders escaping punishment, the Superintendent of Mercantile Marine at those ports to which ships carrying Lascar crews usually resort, should immediately on the arrival of any vessel, the crew of which is composed partly or entirely of Lascares, make or cause to be made such enquiries among them as may be practicable, for the purpose of ascertaining whether they have been properly treated, and whether the provisions in the articles of agreement have been complied with. A report of the result of such enquiry should be sent to this Department forthwith to the Board of Trade.

THE FOLLOWING history of the watch of Napoleon the Great is very interesting. It is described as a very ordinary watch which the great commander purchased when he was only a Lieutenant in the Artillery, and which he carried in his pocket ever afterwards, and would not exchange for the one of more pretensions appearance. It is said that, on one occasion when the Emperor was looking at the favorite watch in the presence of Marshal Berthier, the latter observed that it had stopped some hours before, and made a remark thereupon to Napoleon. The answer was a smile, and the rather characteristic query, "What can you expect from a watch? Why, we shall ourselves come to a stop one day!" It does not appear how the watch came into the possession of Napoleon III; but he seems to have worn it in the expeditions of Boulogne and Strasbourg, and it was quite as inseparable a companion of the nephew as it had been of the uncle. An anecdote is also related of the watch having stopped on the very day when Napoleon III started to take command of the troops in 1870; and the incident cast a profound gloom over his mind for some time afterwards. On his death, the watch passed to the Prince Imperial, who is supposed to have carried it with him at the time of his death. If so, it has fallen into the hands of the Zulus, and time will show whether it will again turn up.

THE LONDON CORRESPONDENT of a contemporary says: "King Iron is said to be dying, and king steel is preparing to reign. The latter has invaded the shipbuilders' yards; the boiler-makers are making a treaty with him and now he is conquering the bridge-builders. The great bridge over the Forth is to be built of steel, and a large bridge for a railway in Australia has just been made in Scotland entirely from steel. The sooner iron-masters recognise the new order of things the better for themselves." If the Municipal Commissioners of Calcutta are wise, they should at once send orders for iron pipes for the increased water supply for this town.

THE SAME WRITER gathers that the cost of the war to Russia up to January 1879 would be 150 millions sterling. That is the amount to be paid by Russia alone, but it does not include the cost of the army of occupation. Deaths in the Russian army are estimated at between 200,000 and 300,000, the large part from sickness.

Dr. Pusey lately denounced the Contagious Diseases Act as "involving a system tyrannical, demoralising, and destructive of the remains of natural modesty in the unhappy victims of men's sins, and disgraceful to any country calling itself Christian." The Act is a foul

blot on the Statute-book and ought to be obliterated at once.

RUSSIA is reported to have made progress in religious freedom by removing the civil disabilities of 12,000,000 Dissenters from the Orthodox Faith. An example for many countries, which boast of higher civilization.

WEDNESDAY, 13TH AUGUST.

MR. EDISON is reported to have made another discovery in connection with the practical working of the Electric Light. This is an alloy of platinum with which his lamps can now be made, and will very materially reduce the cost. No other metal will answer, and he had sent a dozen explorers to California, Mexico and South America with a view of finding, if possible a large and constant supply of platinum.

WE ARE EXCEEDINGLY sorry to record the death of Mr. Robert Allardice, a late Master of the Trades' Association. He was a man of much ability and great decision of character.

THE UNIVERSITY of Cambridge has resolved to institute a special examination in the art and theory of teaching, for the sake of encouraging teachers in higher and secondary schools to become familiar with the literature of the profession and the best methods of practising it.

IT IS STATED that the Government of Canada has decided to rescind all permission to American troops to visit Canada under arms, alleging, as the reason for the adoption of such a course, that these visits might lead to future complications.

A MOVEMENT is in progress for establishing a Society of English Literature, which is designed to occupy the place in England that is occupied by the Society des Gens de Lettres in France, and by similar bodies in Austria, Belgium and Germany. This project is an outcome of the meetings of the International Literary Congress, which have been held recently. Mr. Beaumont's movement for Bengal has unhappily collapsed.

A NEW NIGHT LAMP.—A novel Parisian idea for indicating time at night is as follows: The oil is contained in a tall, narrow vessel, placed vertically, and connected at the bottom with the wick of the lamp. This vessel is graduated, beginning at the top with VII. After one hour's burning the level of the oil will be at VIII, and so on. The lamp burns with perfect regularity, and a reflector is so placed as to throw the light on a cylindrical dial. The level of the oil which can easily be seen always correctly indicates the time.

THERE WAS a Bill introduced in the House of Lords, the object of which was to prohibit vivisection of animals. It provided the prohibition of all painful operations on animals unless for the purpose of cure or for relieving pain. The Earl of Shaftesbury strongly supported the Bill. His Lordship said:

On what authority of Scripture, or any other form of revelation, did they rest their right to subject God's creatures to such unspeakable sufferings? It had troubled the mind of many vivisectionists; it had deeply touched the heart of Sir Charles Bell. That they might take the life of animals for food or to remove danger or annoyance, he fully admitted; but he utterly denied that they were permitted to indulge their curiosity or even advance their knowledge by the infliction of exquisite torture on the sentient creation. They were told in haughty and dogmatic style that the secrets of Nature could be learnt in no other way. But could it be believed that the Almighty had issued such a decree? The animals were His creatures, as we were His creatures; and "His tender mercies," so the Bible told us, "were over all His works." He, among many, repudiated such an atrocious and shallow doctrine; and under that conviction he would ever do his best to put down a system that was as unnecessary as it was cruel. (Hear, hear.)

His Lordship was thus answered by the Bishop of Peterborough:

Now, the noble earl had said the use of animals was given by their Creator for food. But what was food? Food was the means of prolonging human life, the killing of animals for the purpose of prolonging human life was as justifiable in the one case as in the other; nay, more so, because animal food was not necessary to a very large portion—perhaps one might almost say the majority of the human race, which sustained human life without the use of animal food. There was more necessity for inflicting pain, if pain was inflicted, for the purpose of curing disease than for the purpose of supplying human beings with food.

The Bill was ultimately rejected by the House.

THURSDAY, 14TH AUGUST.

A CORRESPONDENT writing from Chhatuk in Assam regrets the decline of Annund Bazar mela held there annually on the Jhoolun Jatra occasion. Up to last year it was largely resorted to by traders and buyers of all classes from the remotest villages. The decline is said to be owing chiefly to the prevalence of scarcity and high prices and consequent poverty of the people. Though of very little consequence to the people of the locality it was a source of great convenience to remote villagers.

IN REVIEWING the last annual report of the Presidency Commissioner the Lieutenant-Governor remarks: "The Lieutenant-Governor is disposed to think that the Presidency Commissioner might visit the interior of his division more extensively than has been the practice in recent years. Not merely the sudder stations, but all sub-divisional headquarters should annually be inspected by the Commissioner." We hope this gentle hint will not be disregarded.

IN THE same Resolution the Lieutenant-Governor says, "there is a larger permanent staff at Alipore than in any other district of Bengal." Is it because there is more favoritism in Alipore?

WE FULLY subscribe to the following remarks of the Presidency Commissioner:

There is a general consensus of opinion that the condition of the agricultural classes, who form the majority of the population, has much improved within the present generation; classes have shared in this progress; and that the labouring classes also are better off than their ancestors. People of the middle class, commonly called *bhadrolahs*, however, suffered from rising prices and the difficulty of finding suitable employment. The zemindars are also, Mr. Peacock thinks not so well off as is supposed. Extravagance and subdivision of property have led them into difficulties which are now aggravated by the growing independence of the ryot class.

REGARDING the prices of food and labour in the Presidency Division last year the Lieutenant-Governor says:

The prices of food have everywhere risen owing to the depletion of stocks from continued exportation, but the wages of labour have, throughout this division, advanced *pari passu* with the rise of prices. In the 24-Pergunnahs the amount of common rice purchasable for a rupee was as low at one time as 8½ seers, and the average of the district for the year was only 10½ seers. In Nuddea the range was from 9 seers to 13½ seers. In Jessore the average was about 11 nine-sixteenth seers. In Moorsadabad it was 12½ seers.

But under God's blessing the people have managed to make the two ends meet!

THE Lieutenant-Governor makes the following remarks on the state of public feeling in the Presidency Division last year:

The License Tax, the Arms Act, and the Vernacular Press Act, were the subjects that excited most attention during the year, and the feelings of, at any rate, the writing classes in regard to them were freely ventilated in the newspapers. The Press Act is said to have had the useful effect of checking "a good deal of reckless, libellous, and unfair writing in the native papers." If it does this, it achieves its principal object, and it is satisfactory to know that the mere fact of its existence on the Statute Book is generally sufficient to repress license. That it does not discourage legitimate criticism is clear to any reader of the vernacular papers during the past year.

Does not the absence of necessity for enforcing the Vernacular Press Act shew that it was not wanted at all? If the conductors of the Vernacular Press were really tainted in the heart, a mere threat would not have cured the taint.

WE ARE exceedingly sorry to learn that the scheme of provincial railways is likely to be at a standstill for want of funds. The Lieutenant-Governor on the Resolution referred to above says "that the surveys in connection with the projected State lines in Moorsadabad, Nuddea, and Jessore have been going on. It is to be feared that financial difficulties will come in the way of the early commencement of the actual works." This is positively bad news.

IN THE same Resolution the Lieutenant-Governor remarks:

It is satisfactory to find that all the District Officers testify this year to the usefulness and intelligence of their different District and Municipal Committees. The Lieutenant-Governor entirely agrees with Mr. Peacock that local committees generally do work well if properly handled, that is to say, if they find that their suggestions are listened to, and that they are really allowed to do good and useful work. When a Magistrate declares that his committees are merely hindrances in the way of the disposal of work, it is tolerably certain that the fault lies mainly with himself.

So the success of the experiment of self-government in India depends upon the genius of the Magistrate.

IN BEHAR, says the Lieutenant-Governor, the License tax is unpopular enough, but it is after all said "to be less disliked among the lower classes than the Chowkidari Tax, the assessment of which is conducted by the village punchayets, and has always been a sore subject with the Behar villagers." In the same light the municipal taxes are regarded throughout the country.

THE BUTWARA law is working with a vengeance in Behar. We read that in Shahabad, where the operations have been almost completed, only 1,000 out of 5,620 estates are the property of single proprietors. In by far the majority of estates the number of interests or shares varies from 30 to 40, in a few estates the lowest share varies from 8 to 10 *massas* (a *massa* is equal to 1-400th of a pie). In one revenue-free property the number of interests registered is 296, of which the highest is represented by 2 annas and the lowest by 5 krant; but in Tirhoot, where the machinery of the butwarah law is everlastingly at work, the subdivision of estates is still more minute. This infinitesimal

sub-division of lands in Behar is reducing the landholders to a dead level.

FRIDAY, 15TH AUGUST.

WE ARE glad to observe that the irrigation canals are working satisfactorily in Behar. The following statement gives the particulars for the canals east and west of the Soane:

	Revenue receipts.	Working expenditure.
	Rs.	Rs.
Canals east of the Soane in Gaya and Patna—		
Water rates	9200	110460
Navigation tolls	18570	
Miscellaneous	8746	
Total	36516	
Canals west of Soane in Shahabad—		
Water rates	364112	260045
Navigation tolls	10762	
Miscellaneous	26236	
Total	401110	
Total other canals	437626	370605

THE MAHARAJA OF DURBHANGA on attainment of majority, we read, receives thirty-eight lakhs of rupees from the Court of Wards as the accumulation of the assets of his estates. In 1873 the accumulations had we believe amounted to about sixty lakhs of rupees, and if they had gone on at the previous rate they would have come to above seventy-two lakhs during the last six years, or to an aggregate of about a crore and forty-five lakhs, but thanks to the good management of the Court of Wards, this magnificent sum has dwindled down to thirty-eight lakhs of rupees! Of course a considerable sum of money was spent during the Famine of 1873-74, but should a single estate, however rich, have been saddled with the expenditure of a crore and seven lakhs of rupees for famine works?

ACCORDING TO a statement published in the last *Calcutta Gazette* private contributions to works of public utility amounted to Rs. 2,75,000 last year. Of this sum some particulars are given below:

Of the large amount, Rs. 139,520, expended on tanks, Rs. 14,000 were given by Baboo Joykissen [Mookerjee for] redigging a tank at Megur in the Hooghly district; Rs. 12000 by Baboo Ramphal Sahoo for a puka tank at Raghonathpore, in Shahabad; Rs. 3475 by Baboo Purno Chunder Roy for a tank at Syedpore, in the Farreedpore district; Rs. 3000 by Baboo Hurriah Chunder Saha for a tank at Ragail, in Bogra, and a like amount by Gobardhan Dass for a tank at Beringa, in Sarun.

A masonry ghat was built by Rao Jogendra Narain Rai, on the Bagirathree River, at Jangipore, at a cost of Rs. 12000. Baboo Omesh Chunder Pal (of Baranass Ghosea Street, Calcutta,) also spent Rs. 8000 on a masonry ghat on the Hooghly river, at Kuriah, near Barrackpore.

One staging bungalow, or *serai*, was built at Chutra, in the Hazareebagh district, at a cost of Rs. 4500, by Mohunt Sen Prokash Das.

A dispensary and hospital were built at Jangpore, in Moorsadabad, by Baboo Bhadrachand Sing and Bishun Chund Sing, at a cost of Rs. 12000. The Maharajah Surumoye, of Cossim Bazar, also contributed Rs. 800 for the repair of the charitable dispensary at Jalpirota.

At Shewhur, in Moorsadabad, Baboo Deo Nundo Singh gave Rs. 1586 for the construction of a school-house; and at Radoa, in Bogra, an Urdu School was built by Ahmuddeen Khalifa, at a cost of Rs. 240.

In the Moorsadabad district Rs. 1910 were expended by six persons in planting trees by the road side.

The Lieutenant-Governor "has great pleasure in acknowledging the liberality and public spirit displayed by so many native gentlemen."

WE GLEAN the following from the letter of our Santipore correspondent:

The accession of Babu Moheah Chunder Roy, late Sudder Magistrate of Hooghly and now a pensioner, to the Vice-Chairmanship of the Santipore Municipality, has given universal satisfaction. He is an intelligent, hard-working and conscientious officer. Santipore has been blessed by the arrival of a distinguished Medical graduate in the person of Babu Bepin Behary Moitra, M.B., who has put up here and is practising for some months with great success. Col. Gordon, the Deputy Inspector General of Police and Mr. Showers the District Superintendent of Police Nuddea, visited Santipore on a tour of inspection and removed some records from the Santipore Police Station for the purpose of some reference.

We hope to notice in our next the proceedings of the Police case forwarded by our correspondent.

A BANSBERIA correspondent writes to say that the road from Hooghly to Tribani, which passes through Bansberia, is in a deplorable state. He solicits the attention of the Municipal authorities.

SPIRITUAL PUBLICATIONS. A friend writes to us as follows: "We thought that Spiritual publications were confined to England and America, but it appears that they are springing up in every part of the World. The *Annali Dello Spiritismo* is published in Italy, *Le Messager* in Belgium, the *Journal du Magnetisme* in France, the *Psychische Studien* &c. in Germany, the *El Critere Espiritista* in Spain, *La Mustracion Espirita* in Mexico, *Constancia* in South America."

WE ACKNOWLEDGED lately the receipt of the ninth number of the *Kulpadruma*, a high class Bengali monthly edited by Pandit Dwarkanath Vidya-bhusan, late of the *Shomeprokash*. It is exceedingly well got up, and the matter and manner of the

articles deserve praise. It is not, however, clear whether the editor proposes to make it a purely literary journal. If the latter, we fail to catch the aim and object of article VI.—“Why sovereigns prove oppressive”? The second article entitled “bestowing one-self on an unworthy husband” is almost meaningless and aimless. It is an important social question, but we are sorry to say that the writer, by his manner of handling it has missed his aim.

WE HAVE received a copy of the *Shumbhu Bungsa Charita* or the lives of the zemindars of Kakina in the district of Rungpore written by Babu Banwari Chandra Chowdhry. The Kakina zemindars are a well known family in Northern Bengal, tracing their descent to an ancient stock, and they are now worthily represented by their present heir Kumar Mohimarunjun Rai Chowdhry. We are sorry we cannot afford space for a lengthened notice of the biographical sketches before us, and will therefore content ourselves with a brief statement of the benefactions of the family within the last eleven years. Within this period the Kakina zemindars have spent Rs. 1,28,568 of which Rs. 9862 were applied to works of public utility such as construction and repairs of roads and bridges and excavation of tanks; and Rs. 1,18,706 to schools, toles, dispensaries, asylums, libraries, printing presses, agricultural exhibitions, contributions to public charities, famine relief, alms-giving &c. We are glad to notice that Kumar Mohimarunjun is treading in the foot-steps of his ancestors and in some instances excelling them in acts of benevolence.

SATURDAY, 16TH AUGUST.

SIR FREDERIC HALLIDAY'S note on Mr. Patna Taylor's petition has been published. Most likely Mr. Taylor will now draw in his horns.

WE ARE exceedingly sorry to record the death of Babu Gaddhadur Khan, Assistant Superintendent of Police. He was a very active and meritorious officer. His untimely death is mourned by a large circle of friends.

MR. BYRAMJEE JEEJESHOY C.S.I. of Bombay has given Rs. 20,000 towards the establishment of a Medical College at Ahmedabad, to be called after him. It will be remembered that the same gentleman gave Rs. 40,000 for a similar institution at Poona.

WE HAVE received the following letter from Balasore dated the 12th instant:

We are glad to understand from an article published in the *Utkal Darpan* of Balasore dated the 10th instant, that your leader upon the tragedy that had taken place at Puri on the occasion of the last car festival has drawn the attention of Government. It is stated in that paper that the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal being moved by your remarks has called for an explanation from the Magistrate of Puri who in his turn, it is said, has taken an explanation from the Police Officer in question. This officer is said to have plainly admitted in his explanation that he did allow the Mohammedan constables to touch the sacred cars and that he had himself taken his seat in one of the cars and taken a cup of tea while thus seated. He is also said to have explained that a Mohunta of Puri was standing by him on the occasion but did not object to his proceedings, besides he was not aware that they would injure the religious feelings of the Hindus. If this is a fact, it is a strange admission after all. He being a Police Officer knew not the manners and customs of the Hindus. The Magistrate we think was seriously to blame in having deputed a European instead of a Hindu officer on the occasion and in not taking steps for preventing such abuses as did occur. It remains to be seen what orders the Government will pass in this matter. We hope the whole correspondence will be published for general information.

OUR RANCHI correspondent writes as follows under date the 14th instant:

After continuous rain for more than a week, we have had a clear bright sky during the last two days. No more rain is wanted in this district. The prospects of crops of every description are promising. Prices of all sorts of cereals exhibit a tendency to fall.

Cholera has almost entirely disappeared. Fever and ague are very prevalent. The public roads which were in a very miserable state are being repaired. The road to the *Chouke* in the *Thakoor Bari* mahulla as is called, which was utterly impassable is being macadamized. Buggies and carts passed by that road with great difficulty.

THE RUMPA RIOTERS it seems are giving increased trouble. The Governor of Madras has himself headed an expedition against them.

THE BOMBAY REVIEW has the following:

We notice in the *Hindoo Patriot* a thorough and searching article on judicial organization in Bengal which is apparently well worthy of close attention. Nothing is more manifest than this, that the Mufussil Judicial system in Bengal is out of joint. Briefly, we may remark that until something like the system of a definite judicial service is instituted there, such as exists in this presidency and which has produced excellent results, there can be no improvement in Mufussil justice be expected on the other side of India.

If a separate judicial service works well in Bombay, why can it not be introduced in Bengal?

WE TAKE the following from the above paper:

It will be remembered that Justice Bayley delivered an important judgment in the Udeypur-Nathdwara case, in which the plaintiff is an officiating priest or *Gossain* of Sree Nathjee Nathdwara in Rajputana—a shrine of great antiquity and in high estimation by Vaishnavas or the Krishna Sect. The High Court on Wednesday last, Mr. Gill and Mr. Star-

ling urged an appeal before the full Bench, consisting of the Chief Justice and Sir C. Sargent, on behalf of the plaintiff. The Court objected to make the order for re-trial unless a *prima facie* case was made to show that the authority to coerce the defendant had been clearly established. The Court also maintained certain strong objections in a political point of view and also asked Mr. Gill if he could show a single case where a high priest of the Vaishnavas had been deposed and the gifts removed from him. The Court remarked that Nathdwara was not within the ordinary territory of Udeypur, but a place where the defendant and his predecessors have exercised separate authority for three or four centuries. The Court could not assume that, because the Udeypur Durbar had exercised its power to deprive the priest of his jurisdiction, that therefore they could interfere with his position as head and trustee-in-charge of the temple. The Chief Justice remarked that not a shred of authority had been shown for the deposition of a priest whose position was recognized, and whose rights had been assured during three hundred years by the sunnads granted to him. Therefore the Court declined to grant an order for a new trial, and Mr. Justice Bayley's judgment stands confirmed with costs against the appellant—the Gossain's son who was installed in the father's place by a faction of the Udeypur Durbar, supported by the Political Agent at the time.

The case is very hard. We hope the needful redress will be given by Government, if the court cannot interfere.

WE ARE sorry to learn that the Mahanadi and the Katjuri in Orissa have risen and that the whole country is flooded. Dinapore is also flooded. The cantonments resemble a lake. Such a flood had not been seen during the last thirty years.

THE LAST number of the *Indian Charivari* is brilliant. The cartoon, which is dubbed the New Hamlet, representing Mr. Yule in the character of Hamlet and Mr. W. H. I. Wood in that of Polonius, is capital. We give below the letter press, which is a parody of Shakespeare:—

THE NEW HAMLET.

Hamlet.—Mr. G. Y. L. E. Polonius.....Mr. H. W. I. W.—D Polonius.—What do you read my Lord? Hamlet.—Words! Words!! Words!!! Polonius.—What is the Matter; my Lord? Hamlet.—Between who? Polonius.—I mean the Matter that you read, my Lord. Hamlet.—Slanders, Sir; for the Satirical Slave says here that he— considers it binding on the honour of the Government to redeem to the uttermost, without evasion or delay, pledges for the adequate redemption of which the people can have no other guarantee than the good faith of their rulers. All of which, Sir, though I most powerfully and potentially believe, yet hold it not honesty to have it thus set down.

THERE were only 185 deaths in Calcutta, during the week ending the 9th instant, of which 8 were from cholera, 1 from small-pox, 68 from fever, 28 from bowel-complaints, 19 from tetanus, 7 from lung diseases, 3 from accidents, and the rest from other causes. Four children were still-born and five persons died from old age. The mortality among non-Asiatics and mixed races was 10.

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the under-mentioned publications and periodicals:—1 Progress Report of Forest Administration in the Hyderabad Assigned districts for 1877-78. 2. Ditto. Do. in the N. W. P. and Oudh for 1877-78. 3. Report on the Administration of the Baroda State for 1877-78. 4. Records of the Geological Survey of India, Vol. XII. Part 3. 5. The Spiritual Stray Leaves, by Peary Chand Mittra. 6. Remarks and Suggestions on the sins and sufferings of India. 7. Speech of the Right Honorable the Earl of Northbrook, Indian Finance, &c. delivered in the House of Lords, Thursday, June 19, 1879. 8. The Bengal Magazine, for June and July 1879. 9. A Memorandum on Famines in India, by Rughoonath Rao, of the Madras Uncovenanted Service. 10. Tatwa Nirnya, Part I, by Denonath Banerjee. 11. Sumbhuo Bungsa Charita or an Account of the Family of the late Roy Shambhuo Chunder Roy Chowdhory, zemindar of Kakina, by Banwari Chunder Chowdhory. 12. The Mahabharat in Bengali prose, Karna Purva, published by Protap Chandra Roy and distributed gratis. 13. Paricharika for Bhadra.

IT is widely rumoured, though we cannot vouch for the truth of the rumour, that two native Judges will be appointed to the High Court on Rs. 30,000 per annum. We give the rumour as we have received it.

WE ARE exceedingly sorry to see it stated that Sir John Budd Phear, Chief Justice of Ceylon, has resigned because his application for three months' leave has been refused by the Colonial Government. There must be some other cause at the bottom of this imbroglio. The withdrawal of Sir John Phear from Ceylon will be a great loss to her.

THIS AFTERNOON a domestic buffalo passing through Cornwallis Road ran amuck of the passers-by in a moment of rage and excitement. Having lost sight of her young one, which was being taken with her, she sprang upon a horse and carriage, wounded the horse severely, and damaged the carriage. In the same way she fell foul of a palki, the bearers of which fled pell mell, one of whom however fell down, and was goaded almost to death; the lady in the palki

showed a singular presence of mind and saved herself by flying into a neighbouring palki-yard, whilst the animal was engaged with the prostrate bearer. The beast was we are told caught at Manicktollah.

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams of the week:

London, August 9th.—The House of Commons has passed through Committee the Bill for an Indian Loan of five millions. A tremendous conflagration has taken place at Serajevo. One thousand buildings have been destroyed and 10,000 people rendered homeless. Further Afghan official correspondence has been published. Lord Cranbrook, on the 7th August, replying to a despatch of Lord Lytton's, dated 7th July, expressed the deep interest with which the British Government had perused the clear and able exposition of the policy of the Indian Government and its cordial approval of the proceedings of Lord Lytton. Throughout the critical period the Viceroy and Council had displayed uniform tact and judgment in carrying out the instructions of the Home Government.

12th.—In the House of Commons last night, Sir Stafford Northcote made a statement in defence of Nubar Pacha, Mr. Rivers Wilson, and Mr. Vivian. The British Government, he said, only interfered in Egypt to prevent misrule, and in doing so, incidentally aided the creditors. He refuted the accusation against Government of helping to revive Turkish rule in Egypt. They had never officially communicated in connection therewith with the Porte. The Sultan was fully entitled to depose a vassal who was ruining his dependency. The House of Commons read a third time the Irish University Bill. The prorogation of parliament takes place on Friday next.

13th.—A report is generally current that Count Andrassy retires from the post of Austrian Foreign Minister into private life and that Baron Hofman, now Finance Minister, will succeed him. The House of Commons has passed through a committee the Banking and Joint Stock Companies Bill; the Government consenting to withdraw clauses relating to reserved liability and accepting clause allowing unlimited banks to register as limited, and increase capital nominally but but which can't be called up.

14.—The *Daily News* publishes a telegram from St. Petersburg, stating that the Turkomans are retiring to Merv and the Northern Desert, and that they have sent several thousand sheep to Khiva in exchange for corn.

15.—Capetown, 29th July. Two British columns, one under Colonel Clark, the other under General Russell, re-advanced on the 3rd August, and rendezvoused at Magnibonam on the 6th. Cetewayo has asked whether, if he surrenders, his life will be spared, and has been answered in the affirmative. In the House of Commons last night, Mr. Stanhope stated that England and Yakub Khan were mutually doing their best to promote satisfactory relations.

15.—Sir Stafford Northcote, replying to a question, said that, in consequence of the great excitement prevailing on either side of the frontiers of Thessaly and Epirus, both the Turkish and Greek Governments had deemed it advisable to strengthen their forces there. He added that the British Government did not consider it necessary to take notice of this step. The retirement of Count Andrassy into private life is confirmed. Mr. Grant Duff, in the House of Commons, moved for the production of further papers relating to the Afghan war, and in doing so predicted that the Treaty concluded with Yakub Khan would give rise to future complications. Lord Hartington concurred in these remarks, and criticised the Viceroy's despatch of 7th July, because the country was inadequately informed therein of our future policy. Mr. Stanhope defended the Treaty, and said its chief object was to exclude foreign interference in Afghanistan. Sir Stafford Northcote maintained that the settlement was the best that could be attained, not only on political, but military grounds. He condemned the criticisms of the liberal party and their suggesting difficulties without proposing any alternative policy. The debate, which was a long one, was eventually stopped by the House being counted out. The promulgation at Cairo of the Sultan's firman, investing Prince Tawfik with privileges enjoyed by the late Khedive, has been received enthusiastically.

St. Petersburg, August 14.—Three noted lawyers have been arrested here charged with disaffection. The number of persons under supervision is daily increasing. Several police officers have been punished for neglect of duty.

Constantinople, August 14.—Sawas and Ali Said Pachas have been appointed Commissioners on the Greek frontier question.

INDIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE.

(210, Bow-Bazar Street.)

LECTURE by Dr. Mahendra Lal Sircar, on Thursday, the 21st Inst. at 7½ p. m.

Subject: Magneto-Electricity and Volta-Electric Induction.

PRACTICAL Class in Chemistry under Babu Tara Prasanna Roy, on Friday, the 22nd Inst. at 5 p. m.

LECTURE by Babu Tara Prasanna Roy, on Saturday the 23rd Inst. next, at 4 p. m.

Subject: Marsh gas and Olifant gas.

The Hindoo Patriot

MONDAY, AUGUST 18, 1879.

REFORM AND RETRENCHMENT.

XI.

P. W. D.—(Concluded).

In justice to Sir Andrew Clarke we must confess that he has not shut his eyes against the wicked waste of money in his department. In

the beginning of 1878 he wrote: "My first impressions on arrival in India, were that the staff of engineers was redundant, and that the ratio of the cost of establishment to expenditure on actual works was excessive." After an experience of two years he was convinced that "some special means should be adopted to induce, or to force, the retirement of at least 100 Engineers"; he adds—"in fact I see no other alternative." In 1877, he observed, there was "a redundancy of 82 Engineers in India, and this excess was likely to be supplemented by the annual contingents from the colleges—45 from Cooper's Hill, and 8 from the Thomason College at Roorkee. The Government made enquiries from the local administrations, but although it had, say, 135 officers to dispose of, it received applications for only 19, and of these it was likely that only 13 would ultimately be absorbed." Sir Andrew Clarke described this position as "very serious." On the other hand the local Governments, which are responsible for provincial public works, urged the necessity of relieving them of surplus officers. Thus the Bengal Government in submitting its list of surplus officers, wrote: "The Lieutenant-Governor is confident that the Government of India will at once see the justice of this request, as it is plain that now that Bengal has to meet the whole charge for interest and working expenses on its irrigation works, it ought not to have to pay for a single officer who is not really required. If it is necessary to keep these officers on in Bengal for the present, it should be as a charge on Imperial revenue." It would be thus seen that before the present financial crisis had arrived the Public Works Minister and the local Governments had been convinced that the Public Works establishment was a bloated one, that there was a redundancy of officers, that money was wasted upon establishment. The proportion in which the establishment charges have increased within the last seventeen years will be seen from the following statement:

YEAR.	Works and repairs.	Establishments.	Total.	Percentage of cost of establishments.
	£	£	£	£ s. d.
1861-62	2,514,794	225,851	2,740,645	
1862-63	2,656,393	740,266	3,396,659	9 6 9½
1863-64	3,639,909	823,924	4,463,833	21 12 11
1864-65	3,716,448	817,195	4,533,643	18 9 1½
1865-66	3,681,765	906,541	4,591,306	18 0 6
1866-67	4,144,782	897,042	5,041,824	19 14 10½
1867-68	4,346,452	953,923	5,300,375	17 15 10
1868-69	4,842,202	1,012,450	5,854,652	17 19 11½
1869-70	3,675,541	1,101,785	4,777,326	17 5 5½
1870-71	2,825,298	1,012,302	3,838,599	23 1 3
1871-72	2,889,297	961,039	3,850,336	26 7 11½
1872-73	2,890,058	1,025,472	3,915,530	24 19 2½
1873-74	2,856,055	1,030,803	3,886,858	26 4 11
1874-75	2,816,739	1,110,934	3,927,673	26 10 4½
1875-76	3,029,136	1,138,158	4,167,294	28 5 8½
1876-77	2,832,543	1,050,665	3,883,198	27 6 5½
1877-78	2,653,972	1,113,896	3,767,868	28 19 11½

It will be observed from the above that the establishment charges on account of public works has varied from 10 to nearly 29 per cent, of the total outlay. The growth of expenditure on establishments has been enormous since 1861-62, though the charges for works and repairs with the exception of a few years have not varied much. Thus a comparison of the charges for establishment for 1861-62 and 1877-78 shows an increase of about 20 per cent more than the amount in the first mentioned year.

As the proverb has it—when things come to the worst they mend. The Government has at last resolved to make large reductions in the P. W. D. because they have felt it difficult to make the two ends meet. We observe that some of our contemporaries hold that retrenchment in this department means retardation of progress, and that it would prove suicidal. But we hope the facts we have given above will satisfy them that the lopping off of superfluous establishments does not mean starvation of works. We said in our last article on the subject that we would amalgamate all the branches of the P. W. D. except the State Railways, and place them under one Secretary. This measure would necessarily lead to considerable savings. Then in Bengal we would also incorporate the Road Cess establishment with the general Public Works establishment, levying a percentage upon the Road Cess Fund for Road Cess works. For our part we think the District Engineer with

a few assistants ought to be able to look after Road Cess works without detriment to efficiency. The fact is that the roads, which have now been made over to the Road Cess Department, were formerly superintended by the P. W. D. because they were paid for from the general fund, but the transfer of financial liability does not necessarily call for change of supervision. We are of opinion that if centralization is necessary in any department of Indian administration, it is in the Public Works Department, and such centralization will lead to considerable economy.

Not a little of the increased charges of the P. W. D. is due to the invidious distinction made in the appointment and promotion of European and Native Engineers. The rule of the department is that a European holding a certificate from any English Engineering institution may be at once admitted as 2nd Grade Assistant Engineer on Rupees 350 a month, as soon as he passes the examination prescribed for the Indian service. But a native candidate, who must be a passed student of the Civil Engineering class of the Presidency College, or the Roorkee College, must begin as an apprentice Assistant Engineer on Rs. 100 per mensem. The distinction is obvious. The Europeans begin as second grade Engineers on Rs. 350 a month, and the Natives as Apprentice Assistant Engineers on Rs. 100. In the promotion of public works officers the same invidious distinction is made. The European officers take on an average only 8 years to become an Executive Engineer, 4th grade, 10 years for the 3rd grade, 11 years and 6 months for the 2nd grade, 13 years for the 1st grade; 15 years to become a Superintending Engineer, 3rd grade, 16 years and 6 months for the 2nd grade, and 18 years for the 1st grade; 20 years to become a Chief Engineer, 3rd class, 21 years and 6 months for the 2nd class and 22 years for the 1st class. But how do the Native officers fare? No native officer has yet risen to the grade of Superintending Engineer, though Armenians have had preference, and promotion for Natives generally takes nearly double the time required for Europeans.

Let us turn to the Accounts Branch. Here also the same invidious distinction is observable. Let us take first the appointment of Assistant Examiners. These officers are selected either by a special examination conducted under the orders of the Accountant General P. W. D. or by the Government of India from among persons, who have undergone similar examinations elsewhere. The dispensation of patronage in this branch shows that while European officers of a very short standing in the service have been promoted from Accountants' grade to be Assistant Examiners, the claims of native Accountants of long standing and experience have been generally overlooked. The natives, as Mr. Townsend once remarked, are born accountants, and yet they are kept down even in the Accounts Department as much as possible. As usual the European officers take the loaves and fishes, and the native officers get a few crumbs. An examination is prescribed for candidates for employ, but the standard is so low that it can bear no comparison with the University tests, but no consideration is shown to University graduates for employment as accountants in the Public Works Department. We cannot understand why the Director of Public Instruction does not insist upon the employment of University graduates in this department.

And lastly the Cooper's Hill College. This College is one of the extravagant ideas of Lord Salisbury. It costs much money but hardly does any good, which had not been attained before. It is true that the students are well grounded in general as well as professional education, but any efficient system of examination would secure that end. At present it is simply an incubus upon the Indian colleges, which train up for the service Indians and Europeans domiciled in India. As the Government considers it to be its duty to provide first for the men passed by Cooper's Hill College, the alumni of the Indian Civil Engineering Colleges necessarily suffer. If the College has been established in England for the purpose of securing efficiency in the service, we submit that this object may be attained without financial sacrifice and in justice to the people of India by strengthening

the Indian Colleges, and subjecting all outside candidates to a general competitive test. Some of the best engineers India boasts of were supplied by competition in 1859, commonly called "Stanley Engineers," and if competition proved successful then it is reasonable to suppose that it will prove equally successful now. Sir Andrew Clarke in the minute adverted to above says, "those from Cooper's Hill though perhaps possessed of a higher general education and on the average of a higher social status have really no practical knowledge of their profession and for some time after joining the department are of very little use, indeed." He thus refers to the Thomason College: "The Thomason College students start with the advantage of a knowledge of the language and the ways of the people; their book-knowledge is excellent and sufficient, and they have displayed an actual superiority in the way of surveying and levelling." On the other hand the Cooper's Hill men are at once posted to a higher grade, viz. 2nd Grade Assistant Engineers, which implies higher excellence and higher pay, but for want of practical experience they do not, as remarked by Sir Andrew Clarke, command the higher excellence, but they draw the higher pay. Sir Andrew Clarke adds: "I must say that I personally have never approved of the institution of a special Civil Engineering College in England for the supply of Engineers to the Public Works Department, and I cannot find that the previous opinion of the Government of India was ever asked for." We cannot too often and too earnestly urge that the maintenance of this institution far from holding out any hope of economy in public works establishment tends to increase expense and to blight the prospects of indigenous talent.

MR. BRIGHT ON INDIA.

If Mr. Lalmohun Ghose, the delegate of the Indian Association, had done nothing else, he deserves our thanks for rousing the sympathy of John Bright. The "old man eloquent" had long been silent, and it was really an achievement to have tapped the pierian spring of his eloquence undefiled on behalf of the mute millions of India. We have not before us a full report of Mr. Lalmohun's address, which we shall notice when it comes to hand. Of Mr. Bright's speech we need only say that it was as bold, generous, high-minded, and sympathetic as all his utterances regarding India have been. We regret much that we cannot make room for it *in extenso*, but we will give the salient points. Mr. Bright laid the greatest stress upon the military expenditure. He said:

With regard to military expenditure, it appears to me that with increased forces the promises of the Government are for the most part a mere delusion. (Cheers.) Let us for a moment examine the question of the army. Before the Mutiny—that is 21 years ago—the English forces in India were, as nearly as I can recollect, about 40,000 men. At the present moment, I believe the English force in India is at least 60,000 men. (Hear, hear.) I am told—in fact, the Minister in the speech to which I have referred says—that the Government has no expectation of diminishing the army in India—that they cannot lessen the English garrison in that country. The native army, which was a great danger 20 years ago, is now much less than it was then, therefore that source of danger is less. And what other change has taken place? This—that throughout India, in all the tracts which may be indicated for military purposes, railways have been extensively constructed; and, surely, it will not be denied that for the purpose of preserving tranquillity and suppressing insurrections, or for any object for which soldiers are necessary one regiment in a country where there are railways may be reckoned equal to two, perhaps three, regiments, where there are no such means of communication. (Hear, hear.) And yet you have half as many soldiers again in India as you had at the time when there were scarcely any railways at all. Still, we are told that it is impossible now to lessen the English garrison in India; but surely after an Act has been passed for disarming the whole general population there must be less opportunity for, less chance of, an insurrection. If the native army be small, there must be less danger of mutiny in that branch; and if the people of India be the docile people we believe and have the greatest reason to know they are for the most part, and if the Government of India be, as its friends tell us it is, so beneficent, a Government then I think we may come reasonably to the conclusion that it may be possible to lessen the English garrison and to diminish the enormous cost at which it is now maintained. (Cheers.) What proportion of the whole revenue does the whole army in India cost? It costs I believe nearly £17,000,000 per annum. The net sum is, I think smaller than that; but there are great expenses for barracks, which may be fairly connected with and added to the net expenses of the army and I think it will be found that when the Government has extracted the last farthing which it can safely extract from the people of India by direct taxes exclusive of the opium duty which is not a direct tax upon India, the army which is necessary to garrison India expends rather more than half of the net revenue, and, therefore you are maintaining

your authority over 200 millions of people by a military expenditure exceeding one half of all the revenue that you are extracting from them by a system of taxation which is felt to be burdensome to the last degree. If this is necessary, if there is no remedy possible no escape from this dilemma, it seems to me that it would be almost better to surrender—to confess our failure and to say that the government of a great empire in Asia by persons sent out as rulers from this small island in the Atlantic is impossible and ought never to have existed.

The *Times* is very angry with this part of Mr. Bright's speech. The leading journal says: "We must repudiate with immediate and unhesitating emphasis the assumption that underlies them all, that the whole tenour of our rule is mischievous, oppressive, and unjust." The *Thunderer* thinks "it is little short of absurd that we should be compelled to discuss the question whether the English rule in India is good or bad." But Mr. Bright did not discuss the general question as to whether British rule in India has been good or bad. We believe there is not a sane man in this wide—wide world, who will have the hardihood to gainsay the fact that British rule, notwithstanding its shortcomings, has been a blessing to India. But Mr. Bright's point is this—to what purpose have the English governed India for a century and a quarter, have given some of their best statesmen, soldiers, engineers, lawyers and administrators in order to govern India well and wisely, if England cannot wield her power without having recourse to brute force, without multiplying bayonets and swords. If the military expenditure was about three millions less in 1872, why has it become necessary to make so much increase in 1879? It was therefore a pertinent question raised by Mr. Bright that if a large reduction of military expenditure could not be effected, if in other words the security of the Indian empire could not be made to rest on the willing allegiance of the people, then Englishmen should "confess their failure" and say "that the Government of a great Empire by persons sent out as rulers from this small island in the Atlantic is impossible, and ought never to have existed." Was such a question, though an outburst of rhetoric, impertinent or irrelevant?

Mr. Bright thus reviewed the Civil Service question:

There is one other saving to which reference was made and it is one of very considerable importance. I refer to the proposal to employ more native labour which can be had in a shape just as effectual and as intelligent as English labour and which can be had no doubt at considerably less cost than the English labour which is now employed. But what confidence have the people of India in this (Hear, hear.) Mr. Ghose has alluded to this point but he did not tell you in detail what had been done and I think you will allow me to explain it in detail. (Cheers.) In 1833 the Charter of the East India Company was renewed, and it was declared after the solemn and careful deliberation by both Houses of Parliament, "That no native of the said territory nor any natural-born subject of His Majesty resident therein, shall by reason of religion place birth descent or colour or any of them, be disabled from holding any place or office or employment whatever under the said Company." This statutory declaration was followed by a remarkable despatch from the Court of Directors to the Government of India containing their interpretation of the Act of Parliament. They said "They conceive the section to mean there shall be no governing caste in British India, that whatever other tests of qualification may be adopted no subject of the King whether of Indian or British or mixed descent shall be excluded from the posts usually conferred on our uncovenanted servants in India or from the covenanted service itself provided he be otherwise eligible." In 1833 that declaration was made by the Court of Directors; but in 1858 after the Mutiny the Queen was advised to, and did issue a proclamation, admirable in language temper and in the wisdom of the promises which were then made to the people of India. Her Majesty on the occasion of her directly assuming the government of India issued a proclamation announcing a generous and beneficent policy. This is part of the language of that proclamation—"It is our further wish"—and you may depend upon it that the Queen was expressing the feelings of her queenly and womanly heart (loud cheers)—"that, so far as may be all subjects of whatever race or creed be freely and impartially admitted to all offices or services the duties of which they may be qualified by their education, ability and integrity duly to discharge." How have those promises been fulfilled? Lord Lytton, speaking lately as Chancellor of the University of Calcutta said the pledges remained inadequately redeemed. But will show you how they have been redeemed and how inadequately. From 1833 to 1879 is a period of 46 years. In 1833 Parliament and the directors gave a pledge and passed what was substantially a law. In 1858 there came the Queen's proclamation and from 1853 a period of 20 years, when the covenanted service was first thrown open not one native of India was appointed to any office to which natives were ineligible in 1833. Therefore, for the first 20 years no native received any advantage whatever from the promise and declaration to which I have referred. (Hear, hear.) Then, in 1858 the competition was thrown open for the covenanted service and in ten years only one native of India had been admitted to that branch of the service. And now after 46 years of pledges and promises which Lord Lytton says have been inadequately redeemed only nine natives of India have been admitted to that service. How many have been

admitted who have gone from this country to India? (Hear, hear.) Probably from 1,000 to 1,200 persons have had comfortable, honourable, and well-paid places provided for them, followed by considerable pensions; but the Indian has been systematically, and I maintain purposely, excluded. Reference has already been made to the question of examinations. You will see how impossible it is for a native of India to come into the Civil Service under the arrangement that has been made. If it had been said that every native of India who is 18 ft. high shall enter that service, there would have been about as many candidates. (Laughter.) In the first place, the examination for the Civil Service must be held in England, not in India, and a young man who comes to England as a candidate must cross the sea and traverse nearly half the globe. He must come when he is 16 or 17 years of age, and at 19 years of age he must go up for his examination, if he fails once he is too old for any subsequent examination and his chances are gone, so that there is nothing left for him but to return disappointed to his native country. The result is that no one comes here for the examination, and the barrier that is put is intended to make it impossible for such young men to come. (Cheers.) I will not blink the question in the least. That arrangement has been made by somebody, somehow, and by some influence in order to keep as far as possible all this promotion and patronage, all these salaries and pensions, in the hands of Englishmen who shall go over to India. (Cheers.) A pledge of this kind is in point of fact not a right and is not a privilege. It is so fenced round as not to be available to those to whom it is pretended to be given, and is therefore, in fact, an insult and a wrong. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Bright then dwelt on the necessity of reducing the salaries of the Civil Service, which he said, "were double, at least, and are in many cases threefold the salaries of persons employed in equal occupations in any other civilized Government in the world." He added that the condition of service in India had greatly changed, that "things were different from that which prevailed 30 or 40 years ago, and if it might be said that extravagant salaries and pensions were necessary in India at that time, they are not equally necessary now, and there requires, in my opinion, a great reform and economy with regard to the Civil Service in India." Then he adverted to what has been urged by Mr. Lal-mohun Ghose, "a growing distrust of the Government on the part of the people, and a growing distrust in the mind of the Government and also of the people." Mr. Bright continued:

The Government seems as if it had not the confidence in the people it used to have, and the people seem as if they had not the faith in the Government which they have had in past years. Reference has been made to the Vernacular Press Act—an Act which is intended to apply only to newspapers which are published in the native languages and which circulate chiefly among the native population. What did the Government do concerning this measure? On the 14th of March, 1878, the Legislative Council in Calcutta, without any public notice, introduced a Bill which did not take nearly so much discussion as a single clause in many Bills before the House of Commons in our country (laughter), and in the course of two or three hours—for any thing I know it might be in one hour—this Bill became law. What did it do? (Hear, hear.) It put the whole of that portion of the Press of India not into the hands of the Courts of India, but into the hands of the Government itself; and what happened? Only a while ago the oldest, best-known, most widely-circulated, and probably best-conducted newspaper of India published in the native language, was assailed by the Government because it had admitted what I confess to have been—nobody would deny it—an extremely foolish letter, written by a correspondent at Lahore, which, with good management of the paper would not have been published at all. Certain penalties were inflicted, and the result has been that the proprietors of the paper were so struck with terror and the probability of a large pecuniary loss, that the paper was suppressed and has been no longer published. That paper was published by some of the most learned pundits in India, and was written and managed by educated Sanscrit scholars; and yet with all this to recommend it, it has been suppressed under the Bill which became law in a single afternoon or morning and about which, probably, no one knew anything, except the half-a-dozen members of the Council who passed it and made it law. If there had been a judicial trial the person who committed the error would have been known and he would have been brought before competent and wise judges and an intelligent and just jury. There is no judge and no jury in this case. The Government is the prosecutor and the Government is the judge. (Hear, hear.) This system is one which has created a wide terror through the whole of the Indian Press, and the effect of it is that the Government must necessarily be more ignorant of Indian opinion than it was before, and the natives being at the same time shut out from reading their own journals, must be more dissatisfied with and more hostile to the Government. (Hear, hear.) The next day—for the fit seemed to be on them (laughter)—the Indian Executive passed in a similar manner the Disarming Act, to which reference has been made by which the general population of India were forbidden to carry arms, although there are large portions of the country where they are absolutely necessary for the purpose of providing against the wild animals which are so destructive. (Hear, hear.)

All India echoes these words. Confidence begets confidence, but the Government, forgetting this golden adage, is sowing distrust in itself by shewing distrust in the people. Mr. Bright thus spoke about the License tax:

Now I come to the License Act, and I will call attention to one fact in connexion with it which has come to my own knowledge. The License-tax is not levied on professional people—respectable people as we should call them—not upon the official salaried people; but it comes down on the labourer and the artisan, whose whole income for himself and his two children, it may be, is 4s. a week. I should like

to ask what would have happened in England if it had been proposed to put on such a tax. (Hear, hear.) I am quite clear that no political party would have dared to go to the country on a question of the kind. (Hear, hear.) I am quite sure that any such party before an election would be a very small one afterwards. (Hear, hear, and laughter.) In reference to this point I will quote a short extract from the *Hindoo Patriot*—a paper which has a high reputation. The passage which I wish to quote is as follows:—"The wails of distress under the License-tax come from all parts of the country. We have over and over again alluded to the oppressions committed under colour of this Act in this city. The stories which reach our ears are simply heartrending. Mr. Souttar is doing his best to mitigate this oppression, but what can he do?" I have recently seen a gentleman who has come from India and who told me that he had seen a crowd of people in one of the streets of the city who informed him that they were simply present for the purpose of appealing against the License-tax. The persons whom this gentleman saw were not the same who had been there on previous occasions but he was informed that large numbers of people whose object was precisely similar had been at the same place on the same business on many previous occasions in the course of several preceding weeks. What I should like to ask would be the result of a similar proceeding in this country in regard to the Income-tax? If a crowd of the kind filled the square at Somerset-house and adjacent parts of the Strand we should know that the beginning of the end had come ("Hear, hear," and laughter.) It is the opinion of the people of India and of statesmen who have reflected upon the affairs of India that in reference to the extreme poverty of the people of India taxation has reached the highest possible point—that in point of fact it has reached a position which is absolutely dangerous to the condition of the country, even though the taxes are imposed upon a docile and unarmoured people. If there be only a fair quantum of truth in what I have said may I not ask whether there is not good cause for anxiety in regard to the state of things in India?

Perhaps none regrets more than Lord Lytton himself the imposition of the License tax, but his Lordship reposed faith where he should not have reposed it. The tales of oppression, misery and hardship, which must have reached his ears by this time from all sides, must have opened his eyes. We do hope that next year will see the repeal of this obnoxious tax. The retrenchments, which His Lordship is so vigorously making or planning, will we hope be actually carried out and enable him before April next to do away with this fearful engine of oppression.

In conclusion Mr. Bright said:

The educated natives of India are losing confidence in the Government of their country and they are coming to the English Parliament and the English public—through the agency of meetings such as this to state their views. The educated natives of India are becoming more numerous every year and there are now as many native Indians who read Shakespeare and Milton as there are in England. (Cheers.) As the native of India studies our language and reads our literature the terrors and the darkness of his superstitions vanish. He becomes a changed man. He is awakened by some knowledge of his public and private rights. He knows what the Government owes of right to those whom it governs and he says to us, "History tells us that you are our conquerors but at least it is not necessary that a conqueror should be other than magnanimous or that he should be otherwise than just to those over whom he rules." (Hear, hear.) Even at such a time as this when there are all these grounds for anxiety we have had in India a restless foreign policy and have been dragged forced or led into a war condemned by almost every man who had any reputation for wisdom or judgment in Indian statesmanship. (Cheers.) Only the other day the grave closed over one of the greatest and noblest statesmen India has ever had and now when his lips are silent everybody speaks his praise. But some months ago when he gave advice to his country and to his Government—and no wiser was ever offered to them—his counsels were derided and all that he said and urged was neglected with scorn and contumely. (Cheers.) Now at such a time as this, and when famine has been so rife in India you have a Government in India or at home or the two together who have ventured on this restless policy have involved the country in a war—as war which I am obliged to say they have got out of a ignominiously as I think they well could. (A voice, "No no.") I am very glad to find that there is some gentleman here who agrees and I also am disposed to agree with the old statesman who said that there never was a good war and never a bad peace. (Cheers.) Therefore, we will not have any question about the peace. We will only rejoice together that it has come. (Hear, hear.) In 1878 the Government promised that the new tax should be applied for the support of those who were suffering from famine. Nothing could be more specific than their pledges—nothing more notorious than the way in which their pledges were broken.

I ask you as sensible Englishmen and Englishwomen what can be the effect on opinion in India of a course of policy like this? (Hear, hear.) And do not imagine that opinion is only powerful in this country. Even in the most despotic countries—and India as you know is despotically governed—public opinion is a matter that must be noticed by Czar or by Empress. (Cheers.) There is no escape from that and I say then the effect on public opinion in India must be highly unfavourable; that it must tend to destroy the confidence of the people in their Government and tend to create in the minds of the people a contempt for the Government that so treats them (Hear, hear.) Now I am here freely and frankly to condemn this policy as one of injustice and of danger. I believe that it enormously increases all the difficulties of our position in India that it exaggerates all the perils which surround it; and that it hastens that catastrophe of disaster and humiliation which awaits on the statesmanship which is made up partly of folly and partly of wickedness. (Cheers.) History offers us many examples of great empires which have built up and of great empires which have fallen. From the time of Alexander the Great to the time of the Corsican conqueror of our own age abundant lessons are offered to us that power may be built up but that wisdom and justice are necessary to sustain it. (Cheers.)

England has done much by force. Now is the time for the policy of wisdom and of justice. If these great qualities are wanting—and I confess I have not discerned them lately in our Indian administration—I say if these great qualities are wanting I see before me little but calamity and humiliation in connexion with our Indian Empire. (Hear hear.) If English opinion and the English conscience will seize this question boldly and deal with it there may be a remedy. If not in my mind the future of India and of England connected with it is full of gloom and full of peril. (Loud cheers.)

Such were the utterances of the great Tribune. He did not certainly mince matters—but he spoke more in sorrow than in anger. If he was angry at any moment, it was because the warning voice, which he and others like him had repeatedly raised, had been as repeatedly disregarded. He was well aware that the Government of India laboured under great difficulties, and as he had said on previous occasions he was prepared to make allowance for such difficulties. But what he could not understand was the lack of sympathy on the part of the rulers of the country with the ruled. There is no lack of individual sympathy. Man for man we doubt whether Lord Lytton yields to any Englishman in England in his love of justice and fair play, in his sympathy for the weak, and in his desire to advance the welfare of the millions of the Queen's Indian subjects. For his personal feelings we feel grateful to his Lordship, but it is the policy of his Government against which we protest, and against which Mr. Bright, sympathizing with us, so eloquently protested. That policy is not the dictate of a confiding, sympathizing, generous heart, but the embodiment of a harsh, relentless and obdurate spirit. That policy implies not the consecration of the generous instincts and finer qualities of the Englishman but the consolidation of the rule of the thumb. That policy does not run in unison with the noble behests of our Royal Mistress contained in her Gracious Proclamation of 1858, but is the practical negation of those behests. That policy does not aim at binding the people of India to the Throne with golden chains but at putting them in iron fetters, which deny them the liberty of healthful exercise as loyal subjects of the Queen-Empress.

THE AFFGHAN DESPATCH.

If as is commonly believed Lord Lytton came out to India to conquer the pride of Afghanistan, it cannot be denied that his Lordship has gloriously performed that feat. He has written the history of his own performance, and as might be expected he has brought the high literary art which he possesses to bear upon his task as an historian. The Afghan Despatch is a masterly State-paper; we wish, however, it were more compact, less argumentative, and less picturesque. It was not necessary for the Viceroy to defend every step taken in his policy or in the movements of the army, to notice or answer every rumour or clamour, or to find excuses for difficulties now and then experienced in consequence of Parliamentary opposition. Thus the Viceroy writes: "When forced to declare hostilities against the Amir Sher Ali, we were warned by several high authorities that a short or a small Afghan war would prove to be impossible: that we should be opposed in overwhelming numbers by the independent tribes whom the Amir (to quote his own words) had threatened to 'roll against us like blasts of fire'; that, after forcing passes thus fiercely contested, we should be confronted by a united Afghan nation: that, having once crossed the frontier, we could not safely arrest our progress till we had completed the entire conquest of Afghanistan: that such a conquest could not be abandoned without the risk of renewing, and, perhaps, aggravating, our political dangers, nor yet maintained without heavily augmenting our financial administrative burdens: and that, in either case, our utmost military success would bequeath to the Afghan people, whether as neighbours or as subjects, memories and sentiments of inextinguishable animosity; leaving to ourselves no practical alternative between the helpless contemplation of the confusion and anarchy created by our own action, and the wholesale annexation of a barren country and a turbulent people." These vaticinations, His Excellency in effect says, have been entirely falsified. Again, His Excellency re-

marks, "So many and such mischievous misrepresentations of our Afghan policy, more especially in reference to territorial questions, had propagated after the rupture of our relations with Sher Ali, that the Amir's reluctance to entertain any territorial basis of negotiation appeared to us very probably attributable to exaggerated and erroneous apprehensions as to the real character of the arrangements we deemed essential to the future security of our frontier." Further: "The continued inactivity of our forces, however, in positions so closely threatening the Afghan capital and the comments made upon it by our own Press had gradually encouraged the people of Kabul, and the intervening tribes, to attribute their freedom from molestation on our part to our concealed inability to advance any further. We had reason to believe that these impressions were strengthened by questions asked, and opinions expressed, in Parliament; of which the reports, rapidly circulated beyond our frontier, were such as to suggest a conclusion that, rather than incur the cost and inconvenience of further military operations, the British Government was ready to make peace with the Amir of Afghanistan on terms dictated, not by itself, but by His Highness. The result was apparent disposition on the part of the Amir to assume, towards us, a more reserved and ambiguous attitude, and a recrudescence of petty, but vexatious and harassing, attacks from the surrounding tribes, acting on the instigation of fanatical Mollahs from Kabul." These passages the Viceroy could have well left out without impairing the force and stately grandeur of the despatch, or disturbing the historic harmony of the narrative. They only give a party colour to a document, which is otherwise unexceptionable, and which is eminently worthy of the great master of style, from whose fertile and practised pen it has proceeded.

Whatever differences of opinion may exist as to the equity of the Afghan war, and its eventual political effects, it cannot be denied that Lord Lytton did rightly diagnose the internal strength of the Afghan Government when he embarked in the war. As His Excellency says: "During the reign of the Amir Dost Mahomed, the fighting power of Afghanistan was mainly of a tribal and feudal character. From the time of his accession to the throne, however, it had been the aim of the Amir Sher Ali to break up this tribal organisation, and replace it by a mercenary army. The system of internal government thus introduced by His Highness had undermined the national foundations of his power. His standing army was regarded by the local Chiefs as a menace to their independence. The compulsory enlistment of troops, for whose maintenance the nation was severely taxed, had extended the unpopularity of Sher Ali's rule to all parts of his dominions, and all classes of his subjects. The administration, as well as the army, had become denationalised. The chief civil and military offices of the State, to which the custom of the country had given a somewhat family character, were, under the new system, necessarily entrusted to men with no power or influence independent of the Sovereign's favour. By thus centralising his authority, the Amir had isolated himself from his Sirdars; and an administration destructive of popular privileges was naturally unsupported by popular sympathies. Partly by the aid and countenance of the British Government, Sher Ali had gradually brought under his personal sway all the dominions formerly claimed by his dynasty; but for the government of them he was driven more and more, by increasing mistrust of his Sirdars, his subjects, and his neighbours, to expedients which only increased a disaffection they were intended to suppress. The Affghans, in short, had grown weary of Sher Ali's domestic administration; whilst all their national sentiments and prejudices were opposed to that fatal intimacy with Russia which was the final error of his foreign policy." These internal dissensions were the cause of the downfall of Sher Ali. It is also perfectly true that his "fatal intimacy with Russia was the final error of his foreign policy." The Viceroy rightly made a distinction "between the Affghan people and their Ruler." The people did not fight the British, and it was this national attitude in Afghanistan, which

facilitated the success of our arms. The Viceroy lays much stress upon the skill and prowess shewn by our soldiers and officers. The second Affghan war—strictly speaking it was the third Affghan war—will go down in history not so much as a military success but as a political triumph of our Government. There was strictly speaking little fighting. Hence it was that within two days after the declaration of hostilities Ali Musjid was taken. Within two weeks after the same date, the passes of the Khyber and the Kuram were completely in our hands, and the Ameer's troops swept clean beyond the range of our operations. Not long afterwards, Jellalabad and Kandahar were occupied without resistance; and, before the end of January (that is to say, in less than three months from the commencement of the campaign) the greater part of Southern Afghanistan, from the Helmand to Khelat-i-Ghilzai, had passed into the possession of the British Government. "The rapid success of our military operations," says the Viceroy, "completely confirmed the calculations on which they had been based. The Amir's standing army was defeated and dispersed beyond all possibility of recovery; yet his Sirdars had not risen to the rescue of his power. His towns opened their gates without remonstrance to our summons; their authorities readily responded to our requirements; and their inhabitants evinced no disposition to forfeit the pecuniary advantages they derived from the presence of our troops. Nor was the neutrality of the independent tribes less satisfactory than the indifference of the Affghan people. From these tribes our convoys and outposts, especially along the Khyber Pass, were exposed to occasional annoyance: but, generally speaking, all the long lines of communication between our advanced positions and their bases in British India were far more facilitated by the friendly co-operation, than impeded by the occasional thefts and assaults, of the tribes along the tracts they traversed. Three years ago no European British subject could approach the Khyber Pass without serious personal danger. But, during the greater part of the recent campaign, telegraphic communication from Peshawar to Jellalabad was maintained along the entire length of this Pass." Such has been the result of the Affghan campaign.

The political triumph has been complete. The Amir and his people have in unmistakable terms acknowledged British supremacy. The foreign relations of His Highness have been placed under the absolute control of the British Government; the command of the principal passes between India and Afghanistan has been placed in its hands, together with the administration of three important districts, and the location of a permanent British Resident at Kabul has been accepted with the right to depute British officers as occasion may require to any part of the Affghan frontiers. The commercial and telegraphic clauses we need not notice. His Excellency then thus sums up the political advantages of the Affghan war:

The engagements thus concluded, at Gandamak, with the Amir Yakub Khan, represent and attest an important change in the whole condition of Central Asian affairs. The magnitude of this change will be best appreciated when our present position and influence beyond the frontier are compared with what they were during the greater portion of the preceding period between the Umballa Conferences and the recent Affghan War. We do not, however, profess to ascribe any talismanic virtue to written engagements on the part of Afghan Princes. The late Amir Sher Ali, throughout the whole period of his reign, was under a formal Treaty obligation to be the friend of the friends and the enemy of the enemies, of the British Government; but that engagement in no wise prevented his adoption of a course which led him into inevitable rupture and open hostility with this Government. We regard the present Treaty rather as the commencement, than as the confirmation, of a new and better era in our relations with Afghanistan. It provides for and facilitates the attainment of results incalculably beneficial to the two countries concerned. The character of those results, however, will to a great extent, be determined by the steadiness with which the British Government maintains, and the intelligence with which its local agents carry out, the policy that has dictated this Treaty: a policy which has for its object to substitute co-operation for isolation, and to replace mutual mistrust by mutual confidence. Nor do we disguise from ourselves that the practical value of the Treaty mainly depends upon the character and disposition of the Amir and his successors. Relations established with Afghanistan under the most favorable conditions and with the most promising prospects, may of course, be again impaired either by the disloyalty of Afghan Princes or by the alienation of their unrequited confidence. In either case, complications may arise, against which no present precautions on our part can completely guarantee our successors in the government of India. But though anxious to deal considerably with the Amir's susceptibilities, and to

take into the fullest account all the reasonable requirements and legitimate interests of his Government, we deem it absolutely requisite that in countries like Afghanistan the power of the British Government to punish its enemies and protect its friends should be so generally recognised as to render unnecessary the frequent assertion of it. We have therefore been careful to secure for British interests and influence in Afghanistan, a position substantially independent of the personal caprices of any Afghan ruler; and for the effectual maintenance of that position the Treaty provides strong material guarantees by the territorial conditions which place the British Power in permanent command of the main avenues from India to Kabul.

Your Lordship will, of course, understand that, in thus speaking of British interests and influence in Afghanistan, we mean the interests only of our alliance with that State in reference to external affairs; and the influence only which is necessary to maintain and direct a common policy on behalf of those interests. We in no wise, contemplate any system of interference in the internal affairs of Afghanistan; and the British Envoy at Kabul will be strictly required to abstain from such interference. The small subsidy which we grant to the Amir will, we hope, strengthen his hands in maintaining his authority.

Notwithstanding the conditions it imposes, the Treaty of Gandamak, so far as we can judge is regarded with satisfaction by the Amir; to whose possession it restores important tracts of territory which His Highness could not have recovered by the sword and to the peaceful consolidation of whose authority it will, we trust, powerfully contribute.

It now only remains to notice those conditions of the Treaty which have reference to the independent tribes of the Khyber and Michni Passes. We do not, of course, anticipate the immediate or habitual good behaviour of all these wild hillmen, men, whose tribal organisation is infinitely various, and whose management will doubtless require much skill and patience on the part of the political officers intrusted with that task. But it is a task which presents no difficulties insurmountable by the steady exercise of such qualities. At no time since the annexation of the Punjab has the mountain border of that Province been wholly free from depredation and raids on the part of the surrounding tribes: nor can it be reasonably expected that what successive Governments of India have failed to accomplish in the course of thirty years will now be accomplished all at once. We must be prepared for occasional misconduct (especially during first two or three years of the new arrangements) requiring from us recourse to punitive measures. But apart from the indirect advantage of such increased respect as our authority has acquired from our military successes during the war, our practical power of controlling the border tribes has been greatly strengthened by the Treaty. The Amir of Kabul has now neither the motive nor the means to incite these tribes to acts of hostility against us. The policy applied during the last three years to the pass tribes of Beluchistan has already effected the complete pacification of even their most turbulent sections: and the Bolan Pass though unguarded by British troops, has been remarkably safe and quiet. These facts justify us in anticipating the most satisfactory results from the judicious and patient application of a similar system to the management of the Khyber and Michni Passes.

These are certainly great results, which have been achieved at a small cost of blood and treasure. Neither those who advocated the war nor those who were opposed to it did for a moment expect such a speedy and triumphant result at so little cost. Good Luck has attended Lord Lytton at every step, and well may his Lordship rejoice at the brilliant results which have crowned his efforts. Of one achievement he may well be proud. He has killed the Russian bugbear and the Afghan bogie. Twelve months ago scarcely a British officer could name the two in the same breath without going into hysterics as it were. Lord Lytton has dispelled that horror, that dread, that panic, and by doing so he has rendered a signal service to both India and England.

THE DECCAN AGRICULTURISTS RELIEF BILL. II.

WE have, we trust, clearly shewn the utter untenableness of Mr. Hope's contention that the pressure of the land revenue demand has had nothing to do with the abject poverty and the hopeless indebtedness of the Deccan peasantry. It is well known that three out of the five members composing the Deccan Riots' Commission, viz., the Bombay Judicial Officer and the two North-West revenue officers—have left on record their deliberate opinion that, the Survey Department has much to answer for the present wretched condition of the Kumbi. Mr. Hope himself admits that between 1836 and 1866 the prices in the Bombay Presidency rose from 56 to 18 seers; while between 1866 and 1874 they fell to 50 seers. The rise in prices necessarily increased the credit of the ryot and raised his standard of living. It also led to a large enhancement in the land revenue demand. The new settlement was taken in hand just at the time the accidental and temporary rise in prices caused by the American war had disappeared. Wherever high prices had prevailed, the Survey Department raised the assessments without the slightest regard to the fact that the rise was due to temporary and acci-

dental causes. So long as other causes operated, the increase in the Government demand was justifiable. But when the prices of all agricultural produce fell, the enhanced assessments, which had been imposed in a period of exceptional prosperity, should have been cut down. Was this done? In 1874 the prices fell nearly to the level of those of 1836. Such being the case, the assessment imposed at the time of the new settlement should have been reduced to the demand exacted under the settlement of 1838. But the Survey Department never thought of doing this act of bare justice, of common fairness. The enhanced assessments were continued, although the high prices on which they had been based disappeared. Again, as the majority of the Deccan Riots' Commission point out, no consideration was shown to the ryots, who had improved their lands by their own labor and at their own expense. They had been assured they would have the benefit of whatever improvements they might effect at their own cost; but the assurance was scattered to the winds and assessments were raised on the ground that the lands had risen in value. In 1874 Sir Philip Wodehouse recognised the necessity of putting some check upon the proceedings of the Survey Department. He could not, however, do anything for the poor cultivators, as he was thwarted by the Government of India acting under the advice of Sir Barron Ellis, the original author of the Bombay Revenue Jurisdiction Act and another model executive officer like Mr. Hope. We should like to have a comparison instituted between the assessments imposed in 1838 and those imposed at the new settlement. Unless such a comparison is made, it is idle for Mr. Hope to contend, as he does, that the pressure of the Government demand has had nothing to do with the existing complications in the Deccan. We would here draw the attention of the nurseries and god-fathers of the bill now before the Legislative Council to the fact, that the peasantry of the North-Western Provinces only recently narrowly escaped the fate which has befallen their brethren in the districts of Poona, Satara, Sholapore and Ahmednagar. For a few years immediately after 1868, the year of drought and scarcity—the prices in those provinces continued very high; and it was during that period that the new settlement was concluded in most of the districts. The settlement officers, it is superfluous to say, raised the land revenue demand on the basis of the high prices which were then prevailing. But they began to fall rapidly since 1873, and the cultivators became unable to pay their rents. In their administration reports for 1873-74, 1874-75, and 1875-76 the Allahabad Board of Revenue brought to the notice of Government the very great difficulty experienced by landlords in realising their dues from their tenantry owing to the heavy fall in prices. Indeed, were it not for the drought of 1877, the peasantry in the North-Western Provinces would, like the Deccan Kumbi, have, in a short time, been reduced to hopeless indebtedness. For we may rest assured that Government would never have sanctioned any reduction in the demand imposed at the new settlement on the basis of high prices. Well might Mr. William Wedderburn say that the proceedings of the Survey Department have proved a stumbling-block in the way of the people. So long as the fatal principles which regulate temporary settlements are not abandoned, and the benefits of a permanent fixation of the public demand are not extended to the Deccan peasantry, there is no hope of any perceptible improvement in their material condition.

In determining how far the proceedings of the Survey Department are responsible for the existing complications in the Deccan, we have to look not merely at the pressure of the land-revenue demand, but also at the mode in which that demand is collected. Mr. Hope, Sir John Strachey and the Viceroy, while contending that the assessments imposed by the British Government in the Deccan, and indeed in all temporarily settled provinces, are extremely moderate, were obliged to concede that its rigid revenue system has had a share in bringing on the wretchedness of the Kumbi. Mr. Hope says:

But it seems likely that indebtedness, arising mainly from other causes, normal or special, may have been aggravated by our rigid system. If any considerable increase at a revision were gradually worked up to in the course of two or five years the raiyat would have time to re-adjust his expenses to his

means, instead of being taken by surprise, and perhaps driven to the money-lender. Again, if the recovery of instalments were more coincident with the time when the raiyat realises on his produce, instead of following sometimes too early and sometimes too late and so the land revenue were more in practice (what it is in law) a first charge on the latter, much temporary borrowing, fraud in crediting produce, and eventual Government process for recovery, might be avoided. Some debt, too, may be caused by the fear of eviction—a mode of recovering the revenue for which a substitute is much needed."

Sir John Strachey recognises "the extreme importance and necessity of sparing no administrative efforts to improve the revenue system in such a way that the pressure of the Government demand upon the land may be lightened," and admits that "the procedure under which it is levied is too rigid." "A problem has to be solved," he remarks, "not only in Bombay, in respect to this matter, but throughout the whole of India." The Finance Minister continues: "I cannot doubt that means will be found, although unfortunately they have not been found up to the present time, of obtaining proper security for the Government demand upon the land, with greater leniency than is now shown to peasant proprietors who, through no fault of their own but misfortune of season and weather, cannot meet their engagements to the State. Bombay has now as its Governor a great and wise administrator; if he can initiate measures in the direction to which I have been referring, he will do, I am sure, greater service to the country than any which this Council can accomplish by this or any other Bill which it can pass into law." The italics are ours. But the "great and wise administrator" now Governor of Bombay does not hold out any hope of relaxation in the "too rigid" procedure under which the Government demand is now collected in the districts of Poona, Satara, Sholapore and Ahmednagar. The Government of Bombay having been asked by the Supreme Government to consider the possibility of adapting the assessment of land revenue to the variations of the seasons in the poor districts mentioned above, has sent the following reply through its Secretary: "With reference to the concluding para of your letter, I am desired to say that the Governor in Council has given his best consideration to the question of the possibility of superseding the fixed rates of land-revenue assessment at present in force in the four districts in question by a scale of rates varying, as suggested by the Government of India, with the favorableness of the seasons. The proposal is one which it is anticipated there would be very great difficulty in adopting, but the Government have the matter still under consideration, and should it be found feasible to recommend any alteration in the existing system of settlement of the nature suggested, a separate communication will be addressed to the Government of India on the subject." It requires no prophet to tell us that, in the opinion of Sir Richard Temple and his Councillors, both of whom, be it remembered, belong to the revenue branch of the service, it will not be found feasible to make any alteration in the present mode of collecting the Government demand. The Viceroy in the course of his speech on the Deccan Agriculturists' Bill observes:

I am personally disposed to believe that the rigidity of our present land system might in various directions be relaxed with great benefit to the cultivator, unaccompanied by any serious inconvenience to the State. But were I now to indicate my own views on this important question, I feel that any expression of them would be necessarily crude and premature, inviting discussion on a subject which is not at present under the consideration of this Council. All that I am concerned to point out is that alterations in the *modus operandi* of our land revenue system, whether as regards the collection or assessment of revenue can be effected without legislation and that therefore the provisions of the Bill now before us are properly confined to those remedial measures which absolutely require not only legislation but legislation of a special and somewhat novel character.

If the rigidity of our revenue system can be relaxed by a simple order in the executive department, why should it not, we ask, be done at once when Sir John Strachey himself emphatically declares that such a measure would do greater good to the country than Mr. Hope's Bill or any other Bill which the legislature can pass into law? The remarks which Sir Robert Egerton, the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab made on the working of the revenue-system introduced by the English Government are so just and pertinent that we cannot resist the temptation of quoting them *in extenso*:

"I do not wish to criticise in detail any of the provisions of this Bill but I think that the circumstances which have led to its being introduced seem to be of such general prevalence throughout India that the mode in which they are to be treat-

ed in the Deccan may possibly form a precedent in other parts of the country; and although I am not acquainted with the state of the revenue administration in Bombay, yet, in the Punjab there are many agriculturists, peasant proprietors, whose condition is very much the same as that described in the remarks made by the hon'ble member who introduced the Bill. There are parts of the country in the Punjab, as doubtless there are in every presidency, where the rainfall is uncertain and the crops precarious, yet in all those parts of the country the Government has introduced its revenue system, which obliges the peasant proprietor, who has engaged to make payment of a fixed sum at fixed times, as Government revenue; and the Government has imposed most stringent conditions in regard to the realization of this revenue. It seems to me that but too little stress has been laid upon this cause, which must in a great degree contribute to if not entirely originate, the indebtedness of the Deccan ryots. The ryot who has become indebted to a banker is obliged to satisfy the Government demand in cash; to procure that cash he has again to resort to the money-lender; and as long as the Government demand regularly comes upon him, he is obliged to go, again and again, to the money-lender in order to procure cash to meet it. In this Bill, which it is now proposed to introduce, Government proposes to take very stringent measures to protect the ryot from the demands of the money-lender; but the provisions of the revenue law which provide for the realizations of the Government demand, have apparently been in no way altered. Every one knows the great stringency of those regulations, and it seems to me unreasonable that, while we uphold stringent regulations for our own revenue, we should make such alterations in the law in regard to ordinary private contracts. I think it would have been more satisfactory if we had been told what measures the Bombay Government propose to introduce. In order to lighten the burden which the rigorous demand of Government revenue imposes upon the peasant proprietors. It would be desirable at the same time, as measures of relief are afforded to the ryot from his private creditors, that the Government who appears also as a creditor of the ryot, should also take measures to in some way lighten the pressure of its own demand, —not, perhaps, by a reduction of assessment, but by taking that assessment in some other way which will not impose upon the ryot all the risks of scanty rainfall and precarious crops, but will leave these risks on Government itself, and relieve the peasant proprietor, who has shown himself unable to meet them from such risks. I think there is considerable danger in altering the ordinary law of contract in this respect, in the case of agriculturists, against whom the Government has a demand, unless the Government itself takes measures to relieve the burden which it has itself imposed upon that agriculturist."

This is simple truth. The Government as yet shown no disposition to relieve the burden it has itself imposed upon the agricultural classes in the temporarily settled provinces.

Mr. Hope would have the public believe that the good results expected from adapting the assessment of the land revenue to the variations of the seasons "might be attained, in localities subject to drought by such suspension of the revenue demand as to spread over three or four years, according to the seasons, the aggregate amount to be recovered in that period." He goes on to say that "in times of famine, suspension of demand might be systematically granted, as of late it has been granted by Sir Richard Temple, and even total remission, which is not inconsistent with the Bombay Settlements." Now, the public should be careful not to be misled by Mr. Hope's fine words. They should carefully go to the bottom of the matter. The land revenue of the nine districts, affected by the late famine in Bombay, was nearly a million and-a-half sterling, and almost the whole of this amount was rigorously exacted, although Sir Richard Temple could not deny "the impoverished condition of the cultivating classes" in the central portion of the famine area, that is to say the districts to which Mr. Hope's Bill refers. The total remission of the revenue demand granted by the Bombay Government came up to the magnificent sum of £25,581! The Government, we quote the Bombay Administration Report for 1877-78, "determined that revenue should be foregone to as small an amount as possible. Collections were ordered to be made as usual from all such as could pay without pauperising themselves; the collection of the assessment from persons who were merely temporarily embarrassed was to be suspended for the season, and remission allowed only to such as were clearly unable to pay, either then or in future." Comments on this are needless. Again, we must not forget what occurred in regard to the collection of the land-revenue demand in the North-Western Provinces during the famine year, 1877-78. The Government of India pointed out to the Local Government "that it would be a direct encouragement of unthrift if the demand were even to be suspended on any great scale;" and "the confident expectation was expressed that the great bulk of the autumn intalment (the reader should bear in mind that the autumn crops had almost totally failed) would be collected at the ordinary season, and that suspension would be granted only in cases where they were absolutely necessary." Sir George Couper loyally carried out the orders of the Supreme Government, although he had himself represented that the exaction of the autumn list

would "ruin the great mass of revenue payers." And the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces has subsequently admitted that but for borrowing from money-lenders the Zemindars could not have paid the Kharif demand. It would be interesting to know to what extent was the indebtedness of the peasantry in the districts of Poona, Satara, Sholapore and Ahmednagar increased by the rigorous collection of the Government demand during the late famine. Will Mr. Hope vouchsafe to the public correct and reliable statement on this most important point? We pause for a reply, hoping to return to the subject in our next.

BEHAR.

THE Resolution of the Lieutenant Governor on the last annual report of the Patna Commissioner possesses a more than ordinary interest. It is written in Mr. Mackenzie's flowing style and evidently bears the impress of Sir Stuart Bayley's local experience. The remarks on the condition of the people of Behar are very important. His Honor says: "It cannot at present be expected to vary much from year to year, except so far as it may be affected for the better or worse, by good or bad harvests, and by a fall or rise in the prices of food. As has been before pointed out, it is quite possible to push conclusions based upon even these simple premises too far, in estimating the condition of a province where wages are paid in grain, and where rents frequently consist of a certain proportion of the crop. Still, after making all allowances, there can be no doubt that the sustained rise in prices, common to nearly every district in Behar, must press seriously upon all who are not themselves sellers of surplus produce. The fact appears to be that excessive exportation, stimulated by high prices outside the province, has thoroughly depleted the local stocks, and even the favourable harvests of the past year had no appreciable, or at any rate no lasting, effect on the local markets, much of the crop being drained away for sale in other parts of the country, where the people, though now themselves suffering from short stocks, are still better able than the Beharis to pay for the grain which they require." The masses of Behar are in a state of chronic pauperism. As the Lieutenant Governor says: "Behar, as a whole, is too poor to buy up its own good harvests. Mr. Toynbee, the Collector of Patna who has devoted much time to investigating the condition of the labouring classes and small traders of his district, writes thus of them: "The expression 'living from hand to mouth' has assumed for me a more definite and tangible, though less satisfactory meaning, than it ever had before. I have been into and over the houses of hundreds of *Talis*, *Buniyas*, *Gowallas*, *Halwais*, and other similar castes, and have seen how they live and what they eat. I could not have believed, had I not seen it for myself, how abject is their poverty. Hunger satisfied, and decency propitiated, they seem to have no further ambition. Many of them do not know what it is to have two meals a day; and most of them do not know, when they rise in the morning, whether they will get one full meal or not. Wages have remained as before, while the prices of all kinds of food have increased. Over-population seems to be an effectual bar to any further material improvement that might otherwise be brought about by increased means of communication, by education, and other similar means." Of the poor classes in Sarun, the Sub-divisional officer Mr. C. J. O'Donnell, writes:

It is, however, a fact that the average size of the farms of the poorer classes does not exceed five beeghas, and that seven persons according to the census constitute a household. The average value of the crops produced in one year, taking good land with bad, on a single beegah is Rs. 2½, of which Rs. 3 is payable in rent. Therefore, amongst the poorer classes, that is some 600,000 persons, have to subsist on Rs. 102 a year, or only a rupee and four annas each a month. Yet even this condition represents as state of things much more favourable than half of the poorer classes, or 300,000 persons, can obtain. Tens of thousands of them have not more than two beeghas of land, and the number of those who have only two to three is equally great. There are, besides, the landless day-labourers, who number from ten to fifteen per cent, of the inhabitants of every village. How they contrive to subsist in years of scarcity, and particularly during such lengthened periods of dearth as the first five months of the official year under report, is a more difficult question than most people are prepared to answer. The fact is that the possessors of a larger kind of farms, with means

from fifteen to thirty beeghas, and even less, know the importance of preserving this class alive, and also of preventing them from emigrating through distress, and give them just enough food to keep body and soul together. Emigration is constantly proposed as the panacea for the domestic difficulties of Sarun; but so long as there is a large class of middle-class farmers, whose caste or pride restrains them from working, and who are prepared to devote all their influence and much of their substance to keep the really poor in the district, even when they have no work for them to do, so long will all schemes for diminishing the population by emigration infallibly fail.

Now, what is the remedy for this state of things? Sir Stuart Bayley says: "It is evidently futile to hope that emigration will relieve Behar of any appreciable portion of its people until some change takes place within the province itself, which will have the effect of extruding the superfluous population by making it practically impossible for them to continue there. Such a change can probably only be effected by reform of the land law. If the present dead level of pauperised cultivators were once broken up, and if due protection were given to the ryots, and their tenures made secure and valuable; the standard of comfort among the landholding peasantry would probably rise; the desire to increase the area of their holdings would become effective, as the means to attain this accumulated; and eventually it might be hoped that the soil would be divided among just such a number of cultivators, with their dependent laborers, as it could maintain in the higher style of living that would necessarily follow upon growing wealth. Thus gradually an effective stimulus to emigration might be applied, serving to rid the country of its surplus population. All this, however, if it ever comes, must be the work of time. The whole subject of the Rent Law is now under the consideration of a Government Commission, and is beset with many difficulties. Meanwhile, perhaps, the most marked improvement in the lot of the cultivating population of North Behar arises out of the altered conditions under which indigo manufacture is now being carried out, as will be noticed below in a later part of this resolution." These remarks, we must candidly confess, are very hazy. Sir Stuart Bayley knows best where the shoe pinches in Behar. But we fear he has not been sufficiently communicative. We are afraid that no improvement in the mere status of the ryot will remedy the evil complained of. The rent-rate should be fixed on a fair and equitable basis; the proportion of the Government revenue in the Deccan is one half of the gross assets of the land, and there the Kumbi ryots are on a dead level of pauperism. The proportion of rent to the gross produce is the same in Behar, and it is no wonder that the ryots are so badly off. Let the rent of the ryot in Behar be fixed on a fair basis such as would leave him a sufficient margin for livelihood, and all will go on well. Otherwise an improvement in his status will prove a sentimental improvement. The License tax returns afford a proof conclusive of the poverty of the people. The Resolution contains a table shewing the number of assessment in each district of the division; the total number of assesses is 100,018, of whom 1614 have been assessed in the higher classes and the rest in the lower classes as under:

DISTRICTS.	Class IV.	Class V.	Class VI.
Patna	290	1,568	5,979
Gya	361	1,945	10,623
Shahabad	511	2,660	7,811
Muzafferpore	870	3,172	21,959
Durbhanga	828	4,043	14,689
Sarun	473	2,542	7,529
Chumparun	327	1,682	8,582
Total	3,660	17,612	77,172

The earnings of the classes given above range from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,000 per annum, and notwithstanding the notoriously arbitrary and capricious proceedings of assessors it will be seen that out of one hundred thousand assesses out of a population of about twelve millions, about 3,660 persons have an income of Rs. 1,000 per annum, 17,612, an income of about Rs. 300 per annum, and 77,172 an income of Rs. 100 per annum or Rs. 8 per mensem or four shillings per week. Such is the widespread poverty of the people of Behar. With regard to Indigo the Lieutenant Governor remarks:

The Lieutenant-Governor has read with much satisfaction the account given of the improved relations between the indigo planters and ryots, mainly owing to the exertions of the

Behar Indigo Association and its managing Committees. The Collector of Champaran writes that the ryots appear "satisfied with the concessions made." The Collector of Mozaffarpore testifies that the working of the Association has proved a "great success," the Committees taking up all matters in a just and impartial spirit, and bringing all their influence to bear in promoting peace and harmony. Mr. Worsley did not in his cold weather tour receive a single complaint against any indigo factory—an extraordinary improvement upon his experience of former years. The Collector of Sarun is new to the district and cannot speak from personal knowledge; but here, too, the operations of the Association have resulted in good. In Durbhunga, where there seems to have been a strong local opposition to the principles of the Association, the history of the year has not been so uniformly satisfactory; but even here the Collector, Mr. Quinn, reports a general improvement in the relations between planters and ryots, and bears witness to the willingness of the Association to do all it can to reform abuses. The points to which the Association chiefly directed its attention were the payment of labour at current rates, discountenancing the illegal seizure of lands as *zerai*, and the stoppage of petty and harassing litigation. The Lieutenant-Governor has no doubt that if district officers will only give the Association their cordial support in its endeavours to secure these objects, and if they will communicate freely and frankly with its Committees when abuses come to their knowledge, a great and lasting improvement in the indigo system of Behar will very speedily be effected. It would be a heavy misfortune for the province were this industry to come to ruin. Conducted upon fair principles, it can only be a blessing to the people, and there is no reason why it should not still prove profitable to the planter.

We are really very glad to read this, but we wish some details had been given. We particularly wish to know how far the *ticcadari* question has been grappled with. The *ticcadari* system is the bane of Behar.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES

WE HEAR that Dr. Irving makes room for Dr. Payne as Surgeon-General of Bengal on the 10th September.

WE ARE exceedingly sorry to learn that domestic reasons have compelled Mr. George Yule, President militant of the Chamber of Commerce, to leave India at once, and that he left last week. Mr. Inglis, the Vice-President, we are told, will also be away for some time on business. We regret much Mr. Yule's absence from India to lead the Band of Hope at the present juncture, but his presence in England at this time will be a source of strength to the Indian Party there.

PARLIAMENT has been prorogued. The following is the telegraphic report of the Queen's address:

"My relations with Foreign Powers continue cordial. I shall employ all my influence to maintain Treaty obligations and promote general peace. The territory arrangements of the Berlin Treaty have been faithfully executed, and the Frontiers nearly settled. The calamities of war have precluded the execution of Reforms by the Turkish Government, the necessity of which I recognise, and shall continue to urge, and the importance of timely compliance with engagements. At the suggestion of my Government in conjunction with that of France, a change has been made in the Khedive of Egypt, misgovernment having necessitated this step. A Treaty has been concluded with Yakub Khan which has happily terminated the war his predecessor compelled my undertaking. Friendly relations are thereby established, guarantees for peace and safety given, and the frontiers of my Indian Empire strengthened. The ability of my Commanders and the gallantry and endurance of my troops deserved well the thanks of their country and Parliament. My acknowledgements are especially due to many native Princes of India, and I recognise the zealous co-operation, attachment and good will of my Indian Empire. I trust that the recent decisive success gained by my army in Zululand may lead to the early conclusion of peace in South Africa on an enduring basis, and that my subjects, relieved of danger, may readily join in arrangements to secure their future safety and prosperity." The speech then reviews the different measures brought forward during the session. No mention is made of the Greek Question.

A GREATER compliment could not be paid to Mr. Lal Mohun Ghose than the general remark that the Meeting at Willis's Rooms on the 23rd ultimo promoted by him and presided over by Mr. John Bright and his own address were the events of the week. The London Correspondent of the *Statesman* says, "the inhabitants of Calcutta, and indeed of all India, may well be proud of Lal Mohun Ghose. He has made his mark here—a mark that will not easily be effaced." Yes, we are really proud of him. We well know his powers, but the success which he has achieved we candidly confess has exceeded our fondest expectations. The London *Daily News* says: "Mr. Ghose's speech, probably, surprised even those who know how complete is the mastery which educated Indians can obtain over the

English language. There was no sign in construction, or even in enunciation that the speaker was not a native-born Englishman; and the oratorical power and felicity of expression in the speech exhibited, would have done credit to any Parliamentary speaker or popular orator of the time. Such a speech addressed by a Native of India to a public meeting in London, is a new sign of the times." The Conservative journals seem to be very angry with Mr. Ghose, but the *Telegraph* is obliged to admit that "Mr. Ghose's address was eloquent and effective." Even the cynical London correspondent of the *Pioneer*, who seldom praises any body, says: "Mr. Bright undertook to preside at a meeting which was called mainly for the purpose of hearing Mr. Ghose's speech. The last-named gentleman charmed his audience with an address of very great ability. In fact, there are few Englishmen who can speak with such fluency and skill as this Calcutta barrister." The London correspondent of the *Indian Daily News*, who was present at the meeting, writes:

Mr. Ghose delivered a speech of about half-an-hour's duration. Nothing could have been in better taste than the whole of Mr. Ghose's speech, nor could one find any idiomatic fault in its well-turned sentences. As I listened to it, I could not, however, help thinking that it was, if anything, too much elaborated. The speech, indeed, seemed to me to have been carefully written out beforehand, and committed to memory. A lady who was sitting near me, and who could not from her position see Mr. Ghose, passed (quite unconsciously to herself) the severest criticism which I, at least, should be inclined to pass upon that gentleman's oratory, by enquiring of me, "Is he reading or is he speaking?"

Upon the whole, however, remembering that Mr. Ghose was speaking in a foreign tongue, he acquitted himself exceedingly well, and his address quite merited the praises which were bestowed upon it by Mr. Bright and Mr. Fawcett. Mr. Bright, indeed, begged the reporters to print Mr. Ghose's speech in full, even though they omitted or curtailed his own—a request with which, however, I need hardly say, the reporters did not comply.

This is a pity, but we hope a full report of the speech will be published separately and circulated widely.

AN INDIAN residing in London gives the following account of the meeting in Willis's Rooms:

By this mail I will say something about the mission of Mr. Lal Mohun Ghose and what has come out of the large meeting at which he addressed the British public and over which Mr. Bright presided. I am pretty sure you will read a great deal about the Chairman's speech, though not so much of Mr. Ghose's, for I don't know of a single paper here which has published even one-fourth of the speech he delivered. The fullest report of it so far only as the substance is concerned is given in the *Daily News* from which I enclose a scrap together with the highly complimentary remarks of its editor. The *Standard* says, I hear, that if Mr. Ghose, had lived in the days of Hastings and Nundkumar, he would have shared his fate. I am informed that the article was written by a Jingo who was present at the meeting and who made himself particularly conspicuous by his rude behaviour. Not only the *Standard*, but all the Tory papers have been very hard upon Mr. Ghose as well as Mr. Bright, including the dignified *Times*. However, they have been put down by the announcement only this morning of the future admission of Indians into the Civil Service in India in number "not exceeding one-fifth" the total number of successful candidates in England. I need hardly dwell at length upon this point as you are sure to read the rules in the Indian papers. The change must have been in contemplation long before Mr. Ghose convened the meeting, but I have not the slightest doubt that his speech has hastened it a good deal. It is a pity that the speech has not been published in full, although Mr. Bright appealed to the reporters to say, that not a single sentence of it should be omitted in order to make room for a sentence of its own.

AS THE CORRESPONDENT we have quoted above points out the immediate effect of the meeting at Willis's Rooms was the publication of the new Rules for the nomination of Indian youths to the Indian Civil Service. We give the Rules below:

1. Each Local Government may nominate persons who are Natives of India within the meaning of the said Act for employment in Her Majesty's Covenanted Civil Service in India, within the territories subordinate to such government. Such nominations shall be made not later than the 1st day of October in each year. No person shall be nominated for employment in the said service after he has attained the age of 25 years, except on grounds of merit and ability proved in the service of Government, or in the practice of a profession.
2. Nominations under the foregoing rule shall, if approved by the Governor-General in Council, be provisionally sanctioned by him. The total number of nominations so sanctioned in any year shall not exceed one-fifth of the total number of Civilian appointments by Her Majesty's Secretary of State to the said service in such year; provided that the total number of such nominations sanctioned in each of the years 1879, 1880, and 1881 may exceed the said proportion by two. On sanction being given by the Governor-General in Council, the nominee shall be admitted on probation to employment in the said service; such admission may be confirmed by the Governor-General in Council, but shall not be so confirmed until the Local Government shall have

reported to the Governor-General in Council that the probationer has acquitted himself satisfactorily during a period of not less than two years from the date of his admission, and that he has unless specially exempted by the Governor-General in Council, passed such examinations as may, from time to time, be prescribed by the Local Government subject to the approval of the Governor-General in Council. In case of persons admitted under these rules after they have attained the age of 25 years, the Governor-General in Council may confirm their admission without requiring them to serve for any period of probation.

3. Persons admitted under these rules to employment in the said service shall ordinarily be appointed only to offices in the province wherein they were first admitted. But the Governor-General in Council may transfer from one province to another a person finally admitted to employment in the said service.

4. Any person admitted under these rules may, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, be declared by the Local Government to be disqualified for further employment in the said service.

It will be observed that the rules reserve one-fifth of the Civil Service appointments for Natives, but the Press Commissioner says that the proportion is one-seventh. According to our own informant it was one-sixth. Has the Viceroy cut down the proportion? We reserve comments till the publication of the papers on the subject, which we hope will not be long withheld from the public.

THE PRESS COMMISSIONER has favoured us with the following *communiqué* on the subject of the more extended employment of natives in the Civil Service:

The Secretary of State has sanctioned the rules proposed by the Government of India for admission of natives to appointments ordinarily held by Covenanted Civil Servants. The salaries of native officials will not exceed two-thirds those of English Civilian officials about one-seventh of the recruits appointed to the Civil Service every year may be natives; the local Governments will nominate suitable persons to be appointed probationers for Civil Service under these rules.

This *communiqué* is very warily worded. We again ask for the early publication of all the papers on the subject. We wish they had been published before the prorogation of Parliament. But the ministry did not evidently like to be badgered in Parliament about it. They have got a reprieve at least for six months.

THE STATESMAN seems to be the only Indian paper, which has received a report of the debate on the 25th ultimo, unfinished at the time it was forwarded, on the English loan to India for the expenses of the Afghan War. The Chancellor of the Exchequer is reported to have spoken to the following effect:

The right hon. gentleman said that although he thought that India should stand upon her own bottom, there were circumstances connected with her present position which demanded the special assistance of this country. The relations between England and India were of a very peculiar character. The Government of India was in the first place directed by the officers appointed by the mother country and the United Kingdom; and in the second place the administration of Indian affairs was not only in the hands of Europeans, but to certain extent public opinion in England, and the action of the British Parliament greatly contributed to influence the expenditure of India, both in civil and military matters (hear, hear). The present state of affairs in India rendered it unable to meet all the demands that were made upon it, without imposing upon it a greater burden than it could bear. A proposal then was made that the English Government should come to the temporary assistance of the India Exchequer by an advance to assist her finances. The House was aware of the condition of the India Exchequer and of the exertion made to reduce its expenditure. The India Exchequer had appealed to the English for assistance, and her Majesty's Government were willing to come to its aid by a temporary loan of 2,000,000 sterling. It was therefore proposed to effect that loan without interest, to be repayable in seven years by annual instalments.

We do not like this transaction at all. India did not want a "benevolence" from the English treasury. Though brought to the verge of bankruptcy by the short-sighted financial policy of her rulers, India is still ready to bear all necessary burdens for the payment of her legitimate debts. But as the Premier had himself declared that the Afghan War had been undertaken for the sake of "England's prestige in Europe," the expenses of the war ought in equity to have been borne by England. This is the point on which we are at issue with Government on the subject.

A TERRIBLE letter has been indicted by the Punjab Government against Dr. Birdwood for attributing to the Indian Government the falling-off in the quality of Indian carpets. The opinion of Dr. Birdwood is thus summarized by the Punjab Government—that the

quality and art character of Indian carpets have, since the Exhibition of 1851, when they were first brought to notice, greatly fallen off, chiefly owing to the disastrous competition of the Government jails in India with native weavers; that the Lahore Jail carpets exhibited form a good illustration of the evil of cheapening sumptuary articles unsuited to the wants of the multitude; that the Indian Government, instead of developing the carpet industry in a natural and normal way, allowing the number of caste weavers engaged in carpet manufacture to increase gradually with the demand for the carpets, adopted the plan of using their jails for the supply of carpets, which they could afford to sell at lower prices than the caste weavers; the result being that these latter were impoverished or exterminated, and that with them has perished, perhaps for ever, the local tradition of their art. This competition of the Government with the caste weavers is branded as suicidal; while the Government is held up to reprobation for having handed 'this great historical craft, this glorious art,' over to the felons and jail birds of Indian prisons whose criminal character was their supreme qualification for making carpets. The whole question, Dr. Birdwood asserts, has been considered hitherto by the Indian Government solely with the view to balance its budgets; and he pronounces the Lahore Jail carpets as the effect of the system, to be made with colours harsh and inharmonious, while the dyes used are, it is insinuated, compounded from jail medical stores. The Punjab Government categorically denies these charges and comes out we must confess with flying colors. We dare say Dr. Birdwood will make a rejoinder.

WE ACKNOWLEDGE with thanks the receipt of a copy of the *Spiritual Stray Leaves* by our esteemed friend Babu Peary Chand Mittra. The contents of this interesting publication are (1) the Psychology of the Aryas, (2) the Psychology of the Buddhists, (3) God in the Soul, (4) the Spirit-land, (5) the Spiritual State, (6) the Soul-Revelations, (7) the Soul, (8) Occultism and Spiritualism, (9) Avedi or the Spiritualist, a spiritual tale, (10) Progression of the Soul, (11) Soul Revelations in India, (12) Culture of Hindu Females in ancient times, (13) the Human and Spiritual. The writer shows that India was the cradle of spiritualism, and what the spiritualists of England, the Continent, and America are now inculcating, was taught by the Aryas centuries ago. Believing that there are hazy ideas among the Europeans on the religion of the Hindus, the author has given an expose of what the Aryas thought about the Soul, the Next World and God. We recommend our readers to read the different papers attentively. In the paper on the culture of Hindu females in ancient times the author shows that they received spiritual and secular education including the fine arts and the practical application of science. They moved in society and were treated with the highest respect. They selected their husbands, and if they became widows, they led an austere life, rising above flesh, and dedicating themselves to God and the world to come. There was a repugnance on the part of the Hindu females to being brought up only for the marriage market or for living only for the enjoyment of sensual pleasures. They lived and died for God, and the stream of spiritual ideas, which have been transmitted from generation to generation, has been, says our author, so powerful in its effects that a woman, however illiterate, is not devoid of religious culture, on which she from early training lays greater stress than any ornamental or external education. The author holds that the experiment of bringing up Hindu girls like European girls will fail to impart to the former that *spiritual strength*, which Hindu females showed in olden times. The last paper "Human and Spiritual" is well worth reading as it discusses and disposes of the arguments of the materialist against spiritualism and shows that what our Rishis taught on the subject of the soul, was echoed by Christ, neo-Platonists, and Christian poets. To the present work are appended critical notices of the author's English and Bengali publications, which are concurrently much in favor of them. The book is to be had

at No. 7, Swallow Lane or at No. 40, Nimtollah Street. Price one rupee—postage one anna.

TELEGRAMS.

(From the Press Commissioner).

Sindia, August 13.—From Kabul 10th August.—Three Regiments under Brigadier Zabardast Khan Ghilzai, marched for Ghazni on the 7th. The Amir inspected them at Deh Mazang on the 10th. The Amir inspected some of the Regiments lately returned from Herat, and gave them some pay. From Kandahar 12th August.—Everything quiet in the city and neighborhood. Charge of the city was made over to Sirdar Sher Ali Khan on the evening of 10th. Our police and sanitary arrangements remain unchanged and the gates are still held by our guards, but town dues and taxes remitted by us were at once re-imposed—sellers of shoes and caps have closed their shops in consequence. Sirdar Mahomed Yusuf Khan, re-appointed Governor of Peshawar and Zemindar reached Kandahar on the 7th, and was to leave for Girishk on 18th. The weather is cooler than for some months past. Cholera much diminished in the city. In fort and cantonments losses during the week have been small and no fresh cases during the last two or three days. Telegraphic communication with Mandalay restored on the 9th.

14.—The Nawab Sir Gholam Hussain Khan, K.C.S.I. now at Kandahar has agreed to proceed to Kabul temporarily to assist Sir Louis Cavagnari in the discharge of his political duties. The treaty concluded in December last between Great Britain and Portugal, with reference to their possessions in India was finally ratified on the 6th of this month.

15.—Sir Louis Cavagnari telegraphs through Alikhel on the 14th, that virulent cholera has broken out at Kabul in the regiments recently returned from Herat. Many had desisted in the panic, and the rest have been given leave to their homes. The envoy's party are all well.

16.—From Kabul 14.—Padshah Khan Ghilzai has been personally deputed to make arrangements for protection of the Shuturgardan Road.

MONEY MARKET.

(August 16, 1879.)

GOVERNMENT LOANS.

4 Per Cent. Promissory Notes Rs. 94 6 a 94 10	
4 1/2 Per Cent. of 1870 (1885)..... " 99 8 a 100 0	
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4 1/2 Per Cent. of 1878-79 (1893)..... " 100 11 a 100 13	
4 1/2 Per Cent. of 1879 (1893) (New loan), " 100 11 a 100 13	

GOVERNMENT DEBENTURES OF 1867.

5 Per Cent. for 15 years (1882) Rs. 101 8 a	
CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.	
6 Per Cent. of 1864 (1884) .. Rs. 107 0 a 107 8	
6 Per Cent. of 1865 (1885) .. " 107 8 a 108 0	
6 Per Cent. of 1866 (1886) .. " 108 0 a 108 8	
6 Per Cent. of 1867 (1887) .. " 108 8 a 109 8	
6 Per Cent. of 1870 (1890) .. " 110 0 a 110 8	
6 Per Cent. of 1872 (1892) .. " 110 8 a 111 8	
6 Per Cent. of 1878 (1908) .. " 102 0 a 102 4	

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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	Rs.	A.	P.
Chairman District Road Cess Committee, Bhagulpore	5	8	0
Secretary Mussalipatnam Association, ...	3	0	0
Chuprah Public Library, ...	5	8	0
Hon'ble Vishanath Narain Mundlik, C.S.I., Bombay	13	4	0
Secretary Somrah Public Library, ...	5	0	0
Venkata Ranjo Kati, Durwar, ...	7	2	0
Rai Radhagobind Rao Shaheb Bahadoor, Dinagepore	13	4	0
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Baboo Rajkristo Day, Meerut	5	0	0
" Bhairubhunder Chatterjee Commillab	7	0	0
" Bany Madub Banerjee, Bhagalpore	10	0	0
" Petambor Ghose, Balasore, ...	13	4	0
" Kasobhunder Mittra, Koochiasole	10	0	0
" Janakylallab Ghose, Cuttack	13	8	0
" Annaprasad Ghose, Dera-Ismaikhan	6	10	0
" Woomachurn Roy, Jirat	6	10	0
" Beprodas Chatterjee, Jangypore	13	4	0
" Jadubhunder Chakerbutty, Cooh Behar	13	4	0
" Bhagbut Nunda, Khoordah	15	0	0
" Burikrishna Mojoondar, Islampore	10	0	0
" Jodonath Roy, Midnapore	13	4	0
" Nemychurn Newghee, Cuttack	6	10	0
" Ramchunder Bose, Julpigore	13	4	0
" Chunder Vooshun Chuckerbutty, Phansedaha	13	4	0
" Promothnath Mookerjee, Farreedpore	13	4	0
" Doorgadas Dutt, Meerut	10	0	0
" Nilraton Mookerjee, Oolah	11	12	6

Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette, —August 13, 1879.

GENERAL.—Mr. H. Farrer, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector Jajpore, Cuttack is appointed to have charge of the Serajunge division of the Pubna district. Mr. O. T. Barrow, Assistant Magistrate and Collector Poo-ree is appointed to have charge of the Jajpore division of the Cuttack district.

Mr. A. L. Clay is appointed to act as Deputy Commissioner of Manbhoom during the absence of Colonel B.W. D. Morton or until further orders. Mr. Clay will act in the First Grade of Deputy Commissioners.

Captain E. G. Lillingston, Officiating Deputy Commissioner, Manbhoom is appointed to act until further orders, as Deputy Commissioner of Hazaribagh.

Major L. Blathwayt, Assistant Commissioner, is posted to the Sudder Station of the Hazaribagh district on being relieved of his present appointment as Officiating Deputy Commissioner of that district.

Mr. J. Nugent Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector Battia Chumprun is transferred to the Sudder Station of the Rungpore district.

Mr. A. C. Tate Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector Hajepore, Mozafferpore is transferred to the Sudder Station of that district.

Mr. F. R. S. Collier Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector Mozafferpore is appointed to have charge of the Bettiah division of the Chumprun district.

Mr. D. Cameron, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Nattore, Rajshahye, is appointed to have charge of the Hajepore division of the Mozafferpore district.

Mr. T. E. Vaughan, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Backergunge, is appointed to have charge of Nattore division of the Rajshahye district.

Mr. W. H. Page, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Patna is appointed to act, until further orders, in the First Grade of Joint-Magistrates and Deputy Collectors.

Mr. J. Whitmore, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Balasore, is transferred to the Sudder Station of the Sarun district.

Mr. W. N. Campbell, Officiating Assistant Commissioner Hazaribagh, is appointed to act, until further orders, in the Second Grade of Assistant Commissioners vice Mr. A. W. Paul.

Baboo Poolin Chunder Sandyal, Officiating Sub-Deputy Collector, Tipperah, is allowed leave for four months, under Section 4, Supplement F. to the Civil Leave Code, in extension of that granted to him under orders of the 18th January last.

Baboo Mohini Mohun Chuckerbutty, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Shahabad is appointed to have temporary charge of the Bhuboah division of that district, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. B. De, or until further orders.

Baboo Rai Churn Ghose, Special Commissioner under the Chota Nagpore Tenures Act, is allowed leave for three months under Section 4, Supplement F. to the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 17th June 1879.

Baboo Nandjee is appointed to act as Special Commissioner under the Chota Nagpore Tenures Act during the absence, on leave, of Baboo Rai Churn Ghose, or until further orders.

Mr. J. A. Bourdillon, Officiating Inspector-General of Registration, is allowed furlough for twelve months, under Section 21 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 15th proximo or from such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it, together with subsidiary leave for three days under Section 24 of the Code.

The services of Colonel H. M. Boddam, Officiating Judicial Chota Nagpore, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the Military Department, with effect from the date on which he may be received of his present appointment by Mr. R. M. Towers.

Mr. A. L. Clay Officiating Deputy Commissioner, Manbhoom, is appointed to be a Deputy Commissioner of the First Grade, vice Colonel H. M. Boddam.

Captain E. G. Lillingston, Officiating Deputy Commissioner Hazaribagh, is confirmed in that appointment.

Mr. H. Beveridge, District and Sessions Judge, Rungpore is allowed leave for four days, under the rules in Chapter VII of the Civil Leave Code in extension of that granted to him under orders of the 26th ultimo.

Mr. C. A. S. Bedford, Officiating Deputy Commissioner, Chittagong Hill Tracts, is allowed leave for two months and twenty-nine days, under the rules in Chapter VII of the Civil Leave Code with effect from the 10th proximo, or from such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Advertisements.

DEATH.

BOROOAH.—At Gauhati in his old residence, on the 19th July at 8 p. m., of piles and dysentery, Robi Chandro Borooah Esq., a well known and respectable man of Assam of the most ancient stock—aged 67 years.

NORTHERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

ON and from 15th instant the following changes in the Passenger Service of this line will take effect

The Ferry Steamer in connection with the down mixed and the Eastern Bengal Railway 9-30 p. m., train from Damoodia, will cease to run.

The Rungpore Branch line train running in connection with the up mixed leaving Sara Ghat at 7 a. m., will be withdrawn.

The Rungpore Branch line mail train running in connection with the up and down main line mail trains will leave Kawnia at 6 p. m., instead of 1-5 p. m., as at present.

By order

G. M. DUTY,
Traffic Superintendent.

Traffic Supdt.'s Office,
Saïdpur, 13th August 1879.

NOTICE.

ELECTION OF 1879.

THE CHAIRMAN has been pleased to extend the time for receiving the applications from the intending voters to the 19th instant.

R. WILLIAMSON,
Offg. Secretary.

Calcutta, 13th August 1879.

দিল্লী দরবারের ইতি বৃত্ত।
মুদ্রিত হইতেছে। মূল্য স্বাক্ষরকারির প্রতি ৫,
বিনা স্বাক্ষরকারির প্রতি ৬ টাকা।
আহিরীটোলা, ৪০ নং শঙ্কর হালদারের লেনে প্রাপ্য।
ত্রিগোপালচন্দ্র মুখোপাধ্যায়।

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION. In the
matter of the Indian Companies Act X of 1866
and in the matter of the New Fleming Spinning
and Weaving Company Limited in Liquidation
and the New Alexandra Spinning and Weaving
Company Limited in liquidation.

HENRY RANDALL CORMACK,
NOWROJEE FURDOONJEE AND
MICHAEL ROZARIO DE QUADROS. } Official Liquidators.

The abovenamed official liquidators invite offers for
the purchase of the above Companies' Mills.

For particulars and conditions of sale and abstracts
of title, application can be made to the Official Liquidators
at No. 28, Apollo Street or to the undersigned at
No. 7, Rampart Row, Fort.

The Official Liquidators do not bind themselves to accept
the highest or any offers.

No offer will be received later than noon of Thursday
the 28th instant.

Dated this 12th day of August 1879.

ARDESIR AND HORMASJI,
Solicitors for the Official Liquidators,
abovenamed.

TO DRAFTSMEN.

WANTED for the Executive Engineer's Office
Dacca, a competent Draftsman, Salary Rupees 40
monthly. None need apply who have not had experience
in an Engineer's Office.

Copies of certificates, and a specimen of handiwork
to be sent to the Executive Engineer, Dacca.

Dacca, 6th August, 1879.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

President.

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ROXBURGHE, K.T.
Vice-Presidents.

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF SUTHERLAND, K.G.
HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ABERCORN, K.G.

Report by the Directors PRESENTED TO THE

SIXTY-NINTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE COMPANY.
Held at Edinburgh on Friday 4th April, 1879.
The Directors submitted the following Report on the
business done by the Company during the year which
closed on the 31st December, 1878.

Life Business.

During the year there were issued 1034 Policies, as-
suring £1,084,651, the new Premiums on which
amount to £33,022-17-3.

The Claims which occurred during the year, includ-
ing 20 Endowments, were 262 in number, arising
under 322 Policies, and the sums which became payable
on account of these amounts, with Bonus additions, to
the sum of £220,243-10, after deducting re-assurances.

The Life Assurance Fund now amounts to
£2,852,566-11-3, being £140,689-19-8 above what it
was on 31st December, 1877. The whole of this fund
is separately invested, and, by Act of Parliament, set
aside to meet the claims under that Department of the
Company's business.

Annuity Business.

In the Annuity Department 55 Bonds were issued
securing the sum of £2,969-0-6 yearly, and for which,
the Company received the sum of £28,892-9-4.

INDIAN BRANCH.
CHIEF OFFICE FOR INDIA.
1, HASTING STREET, CALCUTTA.
Local Board of Directors:

R. A. Lyall, Esq. (Lyall, Rennie & Co.,) Merchant.
E. T. Roberts, Esq., Solicitor.
Robert Steel, Esq., Merchant.

General Agents for India: ROBERTS, MORGAN
& CO., No. 1, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

N. B.—Persons assured with Profits in this Com-
pany are not liable as shareholders or members of the
Company.

THE ORIGINAL HARDWARE ESTABLISHMENT OF INDIA.

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IMPORTERS OF

Steam Ploughs, Horse Ploughs &c., &c., &c.

STEAM CULTIVATING TACKLE WITH STEVEN'S
PATENT PLOUGH & CULTIVATOR.

FOUR FURROWS, WITH

1 Doze Extra Ploughshares.	2 Dozen Extra Shares R. S. 3
2 Extra Tines for Cultivator.	1 " " " R. S. 4
1 Dozen Extra Shares S. 2	1 " " " R. S. 4
1 " " " S. 3	2 Extra Screws with Collars for raising the main wheel.

Extra Draft Hooks, Bolts Key, sand Pinions, 8 Extra Iron
Cultures for heavy land.
HOWARD'S PATENT DOUBLE-BREAST OR RIDGING
PLOUGHS.

These Ploughs are intended for moulding up or forming
ridges for turnips, mangolds, and potatoes. The breasts are
fitted in a neat and simple manner: they can be readily ex-

panded or contracted to any required width, and this inde-
pendently of each other. By simply removing the breasts,
which can be done instantly and attaching the hoes shown
in the annexed engraving, these implements can be used as
horse hoes ... Rs. 90

PLOUGHS FOR SMALL BULLOCKS OR PONIES.

Howard's Patent Iron Dwarf Plough, with one Wheel,
Marked D' each ... Rs. 45

This Plough is intended to be worked by a small horse or
bullock. It is adapted for light land for stirring loose soil
and for any kind of shallow ploughing where the draught is
easy.

The average weight of the above Plough is 1½ cwt.

Howard's Patent Turnerest Plough, with one Wheel
each ... Rs. 32

She above Plough is the most useful made for very hard,
rooty, stony ground, being very strong and reversible.

Howard's Expanding Horse Hoe, each ... Rs. 70

10 per cent. discount of the above prices for cash.

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Table Glass, &c.

Manufacturers and patentees of Kerosine and other Oil Lamps for use under the punkah in India.

Importers of Mirrors, Bronzes, Bohemian and other continental Glass-ware, porcelain services and porcelain
ornaments.

CHANDELIERS.

F. and C. Osler beg to call attention to the superb stock of Chandeliers, Candelabra, and Wall Lights now
arranged for sale in their show-rooms in Calcutta. They invite inspection. These goods are the Manufacture
of their own Firm, and in point of elegance of form, purity of colour, and richness of cutting, are of the very
best description. F. and C. Osler's stock is very large and they are prepared to undertake the lighting of
palaces of Indian noblemen with Chandeliers, burning candles, gas or kerosine, at short notice and on favourable
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Chandeliers in frosted and cutglass for candles, gas, or kerosine 3, 6, 8 and 12 lights.

Ditto in richly cut crystal Glass for Ditto from 3 to 60 lights.

Designs and prices given for Chandeliers of any size up to 500 lights.

Chandeliers burning kerosine, fitted with Osler's patent duplex burners, with illuminating power equal to 24
candles.

Colored Chandeliers in great variety 3, 4, 6, 8, 12, 18, and 24, lights in ruby, amber, green or blue.

WALL LIGHTS.

Crystal or colored, for gas, candles, or kerosine, to Match Chandeliers

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In ruby or green, 4 to 25 lights.

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Table Lamps in Crystal Glass fitted with Osler's patent duplex burners.

Hanging Lamps, handsome patterns, duplex burners Wall Lamps, new designs very elegant and attractive
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Venetian and other Mirrors, selected from designs in the Paris Exhibition.

Drawing room decorative ornaments in great variety.

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An efficient substitute for Quinine. Sold by the
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Obtainable from the Superintendent, Botanical Gar-
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16oz, Rs. 20-12. Cash with order.

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Road Cess Committee, on a salary of Rs. 72 per
ensem, including horse allowance from the 1st Octo-
ber 1879.

Applications with copies of testimonials which will
not be returned, will be received, by the undersigned
till the 30th instan

None need apply who have not passed the P. W. D.
Overseer's Examination and served at least for a couple
of years in the Department.

(Sd.) PREONATH BANERJEE,

Vice-Chairman District Road Cess, Julpigoori.

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Having been repeatedly asked for a Medal bearing the representation of Her Majesty the Queen, we have just produced

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 Cash { Gold Medal, in Case Rs. 200
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 It bears on the obverse the head and bust of Her Majesty, within the legend "Victoria Empress," and on the reverse a raised Laurel Wreath only; thus leaving space for inscription. *Vide Illustration.*
 The Temple of Fame Medal 1½-inch, Rs. 20 cash in case.
 The Star Medal Rs. 16 in case.
 The Triumph of Industry Medal Rs. 16 in case.
 Plain Silver Medals, 1½ inches diameter Rs. 10 in case.
 Silver Medals, with Wreath on each side, 1½ inches diameter Rs. 19
 NOTE.—The prices quoted are for the Medals and Cases only. Any engraving or inscription which may be ordered to be cut upon them will be subject to a further charge, varying according to the cost of production.
 Gold Medals we make to order, at prices ranging from Rs. 50 to 200.

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Those only who have lost their natural teeth and have replaced them with the PATENT STONE ARTIFICIAL TEETH made by J. CORFIELD & Co., can appreciate and understand how marvellously art approaches nature, and how perfect our artificial teeth are, for all purposes for which natural teeth are designed.

Thousands of natives from all parts of India have come to us toothless and miserable, unable to masticate their food and enjoy their *pan* and have left us after a few days, marvelling at the change wrought in their personal appearance and in their increased physical comfort. Highest quality of material and workmanship guaranteed.

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Warranted to cure pains of every description arising from whatever cause, on any part of the human frame. A certain cure for Pains in the Back, Lumbago, Pains in the Chest, Sore Throats, Coughs, Colds, Tightness of the Chest, Headache, Neuralgia, Colic, Rheumatism, Paralysis, Pains in the Groins, Contracted Joints, Gout, Swellings, Old Sores, Piles, Ringworm, Pimples, Freckles, or spots on the face, and Eruptions on the Skin.

Pains of every description have been cured by the outward application only of this medicine, when all the skill of the medical art has been tried without effect.

Per bottle Re. 1; Large size Rs. 2. Packing As. 8.

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Call for DARLINGTON'S PAIN-CURER. Thousands of Testimonials of the marvellous cures by this remedy.

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Has invariably proved successful in curing enlargement of the Spleen of several years standing. It has always effected a cure when other medicines have signally failed, Re. 1 Packing As. 8.

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Mofussil Small Cause Courts Act, General Stamp Act, Evidence Act, Court Fees Act, Contract Act, Specific Relief Act, Registration Act, Limitation Act, Carriers Act, Oaths Act, Majority Act. Per Copy Rs. 6.

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